FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 218 *10 November 1982*

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BOGACHEV DETAILS U.S., USSR REARMAMENT STAGES

LD092258 Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 9 Nov 82

["Was There a Mandate of the People?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 9 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes: U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger has again been forcing the facts in a bid to conceal from the public opinion the policy of the present Washington administration toward attaining military superiority.

In an article in THE WASHINGTON POST of November 9 the Pentagon chief alleged that the strategy of the United States has always been to maintain the balance of power, not to restore military superiority. Facts disprove this statement.

It is commonly known that all the rounds of the arms race in the postwar period invariably consisted of two stages. At the first stage the United States developed one or another mass annihilation weapon, attaining superiority in this field for a short time. During the second stage the Soviet Union, compelled to react to the United States' actions, took counter measures to restore the balance.

This was the case with nuclear weapons (the United States developed them in 1945, the Soviet Union -- in the late 1940's). The same is true of the deployment of missile-carrying submarines (the United States had them in mid-1950's; the USSR -- in the late 1950's). The United States developed MIRVed (mutiple independently targetable re-entry vehicle -- MIRV) missiles in the late 1960's, the Soviet Union in mid-1970's). The development of other systems of mass annihilation weapons followed the same pattern.

In each case the United States was the initiator of a fresh round of the arms race. Today, however, the Pentagon chief laments that every time the Soviet Union managed to restore the overall strategic balance of forces, and recalls only the second stage of each round in what amounts to a clear forcing of the facts.

In a move obviously devised for simpletons Weinberger alleges that in the 1970's the United States froze the levels of its nuclear forces. This is a blatant lie.

It is precisely at that time that the Pentagon ordered the U.S. submarine fleet to be fitted out with MIRVed missiles. To this day U.S. subs carry almost thrice as many nuclear charges as the Soviet Union's submarines.

Precisely in the 1970's the Pentagon replaced 550 single warhead intercontinental ballistic missiles with new ICBM's, Minuteman-3, having three enhanced-accuracy warheads each. B-52 bombers were equipped with 1,000 new air-to-surface missiles. And this is by far an incomplete list of the Pentagon's moves within the framework of nuclear rearmament of U.S. forces in the 1970's.

Weinberger's article in THE WASHINGTON POST is testimony to a serious concern of the ruling circles of the United States over an upsurge in the anti-war movement in the country. Only a few months ago U.S. Administration officials used to shout that, by electing Ronald Reagan president, the American people had given him a mandate for the implementation of the policy of achieving military superiority proclaimed by the Republican Party convention in 1980.

The latest referendum in the U.S. on a nuclear weapons freeze has shown that an overwhelming majority of the American people condemns the policy of the present U.S. Administration toward preparing for nuclear war, and neatly disproved the undergrounded claims of the White House to some "mandate of the people" for achieving military superiority.

That is why Caspar Weinberger has to pass himself off nearly as a peace-maker, and in doing so, to force the facts unabashedly.

U.S. CONCERN WITH ANTIWAR MOVEMENT ASSAILED

Ignoring Voters' Will

LD092134 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 9 Nov 82

["Transparent Camouflage" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 9 TASS -- TASS political observer Igor Orlov writes:

A representative of the State Department made another attempt to refute the well-grounded pronouncements which sound ever more often in many capitals of the world and also in the United States itself that the present Washington administration is exacerbating international tension persistently and on purpose, is intensively stepping up the nuclear arms race. The representative of the State Department, just as many other official representatives of the United States striking the posture of a peace-maker, sought to assure gullible people that Washington's sole striving is "to lessen the danger of war".

But no matter what attitudes are struck by Washington's leaders, they find it difficult to conceal the obvious fact that they are alarmed by the scope of the anti-war movement in the world, and particularly by the results of the recent referendum in the USA on the question of freezing nuclear armaments.

These results confirmed convincingly that the majority of the Americans are deeply concerned over the escalation of the arms race. By voting for the banning of the development, production and deployment of nuclear weapons, the Americans made it plain to the Reagan administration that they expect it to revise the policy in the sphere of nuclear arms control and to show a serious approach to the talks with the USSR on the problem, Paul Warnke, former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, one of the most authoritative figures in this sphere, said a few days ago.

Having no wish for such a revision, ignoring the will of U.S. voters, the administration is conducting a dual policy. As THE WASHINGTON POST notes, it is prepared to make assurances, even at the highest level, that it exerts vigorous efforts to reduce nuclear arsenals and to lessen the risk of an outbreak of war.

In reality the administration's practical steps confirm unambiguously that it acts in the opposite direction. But these ploys can hardly mislead anyone. This is said in the United States openly and ever more loudly and this is what causes Washington's concern.

Prominent American publicist Anthony Lewis warns in THE NEW YORK TIMES that the participants in the movement for the ending of the nuclear arms race should realise the cardinal political fact that many of the leading advisers of President Reagan want this race. Lewis stresses that the philosophy of the Reagan hawks caused concern also among the United States' West European allies. Even the most moderate people in Western Europe are horrified by the transition to the U.S. strategic theory of planning and creating armaments for actual waging of nuclear war.

No verbiage by official Washington can eclipse these facts. The present propaganda manoeuvres are a transparent camouflage.

Weinberger Remarks

PM091123 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA political observer V. Matveyev article under the rubric "Apt Remarks": "The Pentagon: Vain Attempts"]

[Text] Pentagon chief C. Weinberger likes posing for photographers against a background of tanks, guns and missile installations.

The other day he appeared before journalists at his first press conference for 20 months armed with tables and eager for battle, this time against millions of his own compatriots who advocate a nuclear arms freeze.

The U.S. defense secretary, who is engaged in the elaboration of plans and programs which have nothing in common with the concept of "defense," is increasingly obliged, as time goes on, to retreat into stonewalling in the face of the antiwar movement in his own country. Its participants, with every justification, point to him and his government colleagues as the initiators of steps which threaten world peace.

Immediately after the demonstration in defense of peace and disarmament in New York on 12 June this year, which assembled a million people and was unprecedented for the United States, Weinberger stated that the scale of that demonstration would not influence his government's policy. Indeed, Washington shows no desire whatever to reckon to the slightest degree with the feelings and sentiments of the masses of Americans who are concerned at the Reagan administration's reckless course.

This kind of diehard approach only leads to strengthening determination among more and more people in the United States to act before it is too late. The heads of the Catholic, Lutheran and Anglican Churches in the country have now come out publicly in favor of a nuclear arms freeze and in favor of disarmament. The same sentiments are characteristic of many members of the U.S. Congress.

Hence the feverish new efforts by members of the Reagan administration to turn the tide of the antiwar movement in the country. The aforementioned Weinberger press conference is noteworthy in this respect. Evidently things are not going at all well for the high-ranking figures who seek to impose their evil course on the public, if they have to resort to gross juggling with the facts about the USSR's foreign policy.

Speaking at the conference of Soviet Army and Navy leadership personnel in the Kremlin on 27 October, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated: "Our line is detente and the strengthening of international security. We will not deviate from that line; we will increase our efforts and keep the initiative in international affairs."

Clearly put. In the international situation, which has grown more complex through no fault of ours, the USSR's course of preserving peace and lessening the threat of nuclear war hanging over mankind remains unchanged. The USSR's determination to double and redouble its efforts in implementing its constructive policy was declared from the lofty platform in Moscow. Of course, our country, as always, taking account of the totality of factors in the international situation, considers as its duty to take care to strengthen the material base of its own armed forces.

This formulation of the question would appear logical. Until the desired agreements on arms reduction are reached, our country naturally has the right to adopt the necessary measures to ensure its own security interests. Why not? Does Washington really suppose that its decisions on a sharp arms buildup will go unnoticed in the USSR?

In the aforementioned press conference Weinberger tried to pass off our country's concern for maintaining the appropriate defense capability as something "threatening" the United States. By interpreting L.I. Brezhnev's 27 October Kremlin speech from this "viewpoint," the Pentagon chief tried to dissuade the Americans who support the idea of a nuclear weapons freeze from making efforts in this sphere.

What methods did he use? He avoids facts, seeking refuge behind a fable composed of primitive anti-Soviet fabrications. The most authoritative statements from the Soviet side have repeatedly pointed out that the USSR does not seek military superiority but is guided by the principle of equal and identical security. Like other figures in official Washington, the Pentagon chief does not even mention that principle. Evidently the higher echelons of power in the United States crudely discard this principle today. The slogan for the U.S. ruling circles is the attainment of military superiority, however illusory this aim may be in the light of many years of postwar experience.

Attempting to shift the blame, the Pentagon chief resorts to the shameless fabrication that the Soviet Union seeks military superiority over the United States, has no thought of arms reduction, and so on.

While such fables were being issued from that platform across the ocean, within the United Nations, at the current General Assembly session, U.S. representatives were occupying and continue to occupy an obstructionist stance on questions of concern to most of the world's governments and to the broad public: the immediate cessation and banning of nuclear tests, an increase in efforts to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and exclude chemical weapons from states' arsenals and other problems of equally urgent, vital importance which await resolution and have placed at the center of the General Assembly's work on the initiative of the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

U.S. officials, while expatiating on their "adherence to the cause of peace," assert that steps in the sphere of real disarmament must wait until new mountains of lethal weapons have been heaped up on American soil. According to Weinberger's assertions, it appears that in the course of the seventies America unilaterally...disarmed! Without batting an eye the Pentagon chief tries to assure the public that this is indeed how things were. So how did missiles with multiple warheads come to appear in the U.S. arsenal over that period? What "miracle" can explain the development of cruise missiles, Pershing II's, neutron weapons, Trident submarines and much more?

The Pentagon chief timed his attachs on those who seek to end the nuclear arms race to coincide with the U.S. midterm elections. A kind of referendum on this question was held in nine states on 2 November. The verdict of the majority of Americans is quite definite: They advocate that step, despite the government's militarist appeals to them. If Weinberger proved anything by his attacks on the idea of a nuclear freeze, it was the fallaciousness of his "platform."

American observer G. Wilson, who was present at the press conference, assesses Weinberger's remarks as "clear evidence of the U.S. Adminstration's fear of the movement for a nuclear weapons freeze." Other American journalists who heard him are also using rather unflattering epithets. Even by presenting embellished tables the speaker could not attract onto his side even representatives of the bourgeois press, who are not always sympathetic to that movement.

Everything has its limits. Even the unrestrained desire to ignore stubborn facts.

U.S. DISMAYED AT CATHOLIC CHURCH'S ANTIWAR STANCE

LD091520 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0727 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Washington, 9 Nov (TASS) correspondent A. Lyutyy reports:

In an attempt to abate the antiwar movement which is on the increase in the United States, the Reagan administration has appealed for help to the Vatican. According to press reports, Gen V. Walters, formerly deputy director of the CIA and now a special emissary, recently made a secret trip to the Vatican, where he met Pope John Paul II, the head of the Roman Catholic Church. The American emissary, it is reported, asked the pope to exert pressure on the Catholic bishops in the United States, who are preparing a draft message to all Catholics in the country, sharply condemning the administration's reckless militarist course and calling for a freeze of the nuclear weapons of the United States and USSR.

At a press conference in Washington, L. Speakes, deputy press secretary in the White House, flatly refused to comment on the reports about V. Walters' trip, though he did not deny that it had taken place.

As is known, the National Conference of Catholic Bishops of the United States has prepared a draft message firmly rejecting the Pentagon's doctrines of "limited" and "prolonged" nuclear wars.

Any nuclear conflict in current conditions will inevitably lead to a full-scale confrontation, the results of which will be tragic for mankind, says the draft message, which it is intended to send to all Catholic churches in the United States. The bishops firmly support a nuclear weapons freeze as a realistic and effective step in strengthening peace and security in the world.

The initiative of the religious activists has caused unconcealed dismay in the White House, where account is taken of the considerable influence of the bishops among the numerous practicing Catholics in the United States. Trying to prevent the approval of the draft message at the all-national session of the organization of Catholic bishops to be held in mid-November, official Washington has sent a letter to the leadership of the Catholic Church demanding that the contents of the message be revised. It has now become clear that the administration is trying to draw the Vatican into its campaign of threats and pressure against the churchmen.

GENEVA COMMISSION REVIEWS DEFENSE TREATY

LD091840 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Geneva November 9 TASS -- A Soviet-U.S. standing Consultative Commission opened a special session in Geneva today. The commission was set up to facilitate the implementation of the goals and provisions of the treaty on the limitation of the anti-missile defence systems and the interim agreement on measures relating to the limitation of strategic offensive armaments as well as the agreement on measures to lessen the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war. The session will review the operation of the treaty on limiting the anti-missile defence systems.

START DELEGATIONS MEET IN GENEVA 9 NOVEMBER

LD091502 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Geneva November 9 TASS -- Soviet and U.S. delegations to talks on limiting and reducing strategic armaments had a meeting here today.

NOVOYE VREMYA NUCLEAR THREAT SUPPLEMENT RELEASED

PM091027 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Nov 82 p 3

[V. Pustov article: "Documents Which Call for Vigilance"]

[Text] "The Threat of Nuclear War and How To Eliminate It" is the title of a special supplement published by NOVOYE VREMYA. Designed to help political information workers, it contains a series of articles devoted to a problem which is disturbing all mankind.

Using documentary evidence and irrefutable facts, the authors convincingly describe how the aggressive U.S. circles that came to power immediately after World War II turned the atomic bomb into an instrument of their foreign policy and describe the evolution of Washington's strategy which continually increases the risk of nuclear war which threatens mankind's existence. Successive U.S. Administrations have formulated and continue to formulate monstrous plans for nuclear attack on other countries, primarily the USSR and its allies and friends.

In the plans entitled "Charioteer" and "Dropshot," for example, Pentagon strategists with cynical frankness named specific Soviet cities liable to destruction and with "American efficiency" calculated how many A-bombs were needed for each city and how many Soviet people could thereby die.

The Soviet Union put an end to the U.S. nuclear monopoly. However, Washington has not abandoned its sinister schemes. "By all accounts, the present administration," U.S. researcher M. (Clear) has stated, "looks at nuclear war in a far simpler way." That it is totally unhesitatingly taking steps toward nuclear madness is attested in particular by the unrestrained buildup in the Pentagon's military spending and nuclear arsenals.

The supplement cites numerous specific figures on this. Here are just a few. Between 1981 and 1985 military spending will increase by over 120 percent; by the end of that period it will exceed $300 billion annually. The combat units of the strategic offensive forces already have 2,120 nuclear weapons delivery vehicles. They are being improved and their number increased. Thus, it has been decided to deploy the first 40 highly accurate ICBM's with a range of 11,000 km and a high target-kill capability during 1986-1987. During 1983-1987 it is planned to lay the foundations for and build the next six nuclear submarines of the Ohio class armed with Trident ICBM's.

The concluding article of the NOVOYE VREMYA supplement is devoted to the Soviet Union's tireless struggle to eliminate the threat of nuclear war. The consistent line aimed toward reliably preventing both the accidental and the deliberate launching of war has been crowned with an epoch-making initiative: In July 1982 the USSR pledged itself not to be first to use nuclear weapons. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has stated, the Soviet Union has considered and still considers that only someone who is bent on committing suicide begins nuclear war in the hope of emerging from it victorious

The supplement published by NOVOYE VREMYA calls for vigilance. It will be a good help to commanders and political workers in their work in educating Soviet servicemen and in enhancing their combat readiness.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA MOCKS 'PACIFIST' GENERAL ROGERS

PM091555 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Nov 82 p 3

["Rejoinder" written for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA by TASS political observer V. Goncharov: "General Rogers in the Role of 'Pacifist'"]

[Text] Let us be frank; the official statements, speeches, press conferences and interviews of American General Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander Europe, are not notable for their originality and diversity. Their leitomotiv is usually identical: First come the fabrications about the "threat of a military attack" by the socialist countries on the Western countries, then the requests, appeals and categorical demands for the West European states to increase their military spending.

All this has gone on throughout Rogers' almost 3 years in his commanding post, and very frequently, too, sometimes several times in one month. Although the NATO propaganda machine meticulously reproduces the supreme commander's remarks, its leaders have clearly begun to consider how to update Rogers' threadbare cliches. They thought and thought and, as Rogers' press conference in Hamburg shows, they at last hit on an idea. What exactly? Here is what. This time the warlike NATO general appeared in the role of..."pacifist." Rogers openly declared that he "wants the same thing as the pacifists," as he calls the members of the peace movement in Europe, which is expanding with every passing day.

During the press conference the general repeated the word "peace" several times. However, his "pacifism" went no further. The content of his statements was opposite of what peace supporters in Europe are seeking.

Here is a sample of the NATO supreme commander's "love of peace." "The only road to peace and freedom," Rogers delared, "is via talks on arms limitation and control." But then he added: "But the Western side must have a 'trump card' at these talks," for instance, "the production of a new type of chemical weapon."(!)

There is probably no need to explain in detail what this "love of peace" is actually worth. We merely think it necessary to stress that it is the buildup of American chemical weapons and the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles that is under preparation that are the real, not invented, threat to the peoples of the European Continent. Rogers' blather about NATO's desire for "arms limitation talks" can in no way conceal that.

What the NATO leaders have on their mind is certainly not talks, but the deployment in West Europe, particularly in the FRG, of a new and most dangerous type of war gas -- binary gases. This makes it clear why the United States is doing its utmost to duck out of concluding international accords banning chemical weapons. It is perfectly clear that the United States refused to continue the talks about this held in the past with the Soviet Union because it was afraid that the prospect of reaching an accord which had begun to emerge in the talks could prevent the implementation of Washington's long-cherished plans for deploying and using chemical weapons in Europe, which is something that the NATO supreme commander, of course, knows most about. So the comedy performed by Rogers when he appeared in the role of "pacifist" at his press conference looks all the more unsavory.

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO CHANGE MILITARY BALANCE CITED

LD020928 Moscow TASS in English 0904 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 2 TASS -- "The United States aggressive circles intended to tilt the obtaining military balance of forces in their favour, to gain superiority, to impose confrontation that suppresses the mind and the life of the peoples, thus bringing close a world catastrophe," SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes. "The adventuristic doctrines of 'limited' or 'protracted' nuclear wars the concept of 'balance of fear' have the purpose of conditioning the minds of people to the idea of the inconceivable -- the admissibility of nuclear war and the possibility of winning it." "If the Americans also speak of disarmament, they do so in an absolutely unrealistic way -- unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union", the newspaper remarks.

"The latest parroting of the shopworn myth of a 'Soviet military threat' are nothing but a smokescreen to conceal the course towards spiralling another stage in the arms race."

"The policy of the Soviet Union is dominated by solicitude for peace", SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA emphasizes. The unilateral renunciation by the Soviet Union of the first use of nuclear weapons has been a convincing expression of the desire todo its utmost for averting the threat of nuclear devastation from the peoples and, in the final analysis, to prelude even its possibility from the life of mankind."

"The latest Soviet proposals taken together envisages a freeze on all tests by nuclear states, a freeze on the manufacture and deployment of nuclear weapons and also on the production of fissionable materials for the development of their various types," the article says. "A decision to this effect would be a first step towards reducing and, in the long run, liquidating nuclear arms, limit the use of atomic energy exclusively for peaceful purposes. Taking this as a point of departure, the Soviet Union regards it imperative immediately to begin the practical working out and adoption of a programme of stage-by-stage nuclear disarmament.

MATERIALS ON MADRID EUROPEAN SECURITY CONFERENCE

'Businesslike' Talk With Dane

PM091657 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In a Businesslike Atmosphere"]

[Text] On 3 November A. G. Kovalev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, received V. Egebjerg, chief of the Danish Foreign Ministry Political Department, who is in Moscow for consultations between the Soviet and Danish foreign ministries on questions relating to the work of the Madrid meeting of representatives of states which participated in the all-European conference. The conversation took place in a businesslike atmosphere.

Report on Opening

LD091244 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Madrid November 9 TASS -- The Madrid follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe resumed its work here today after an eight-month interval. Representatives of 33 European countries, the USA and Canada will continue to discuss the draft final document of the meeting. The question of convening a conference on confidence-building measures and on security and disarmament in Europe is among the major items on the agenda of the international forum.

Kovalev on 'Struggle'

LD091854 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] The Madrid meeting of the states who participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe resumed its work today.

A struggle of two lines has been and is taking place around the Madrid meeting, as in all world politics, international affairs journalist Eduard Kovalev writes. One is the line of the United States and its followers directed toward intensifying tension and the maximum exacerbation of the international situation, and the other is the line of the Soviet Union and its allies directed toward preserving detente and consolidating international security. That is why, in present conditions, the Madrid meeting is of special significance for the struggle to improve the political climate in Europe and throughout the world.

The socialist countries, as was emphasized at the recent meeting of the Warsaw Treaty foreign ministers in Moscow, are in favor of the earliest possible conclusion of the Madrid meeting and the adoption of a substantial and balanced final document, including a decision on the convocation of a conference on measures to strengthen trust, security and disarmament in Europe within the framework of the all-European process. Such a decision would be a substantial contribution to the development of detente and strengthening of security on the continent of Europe. Only the political will of all the participants in the meeting is required to achieve this.

Just as before, the socialist countries intend to see that the Madrid meeting becomes a notable and fruitful stage on the path to developing cooperation in Europe.

U.S. SANCTIONS PRESSURE PROVOKES W. EUROPEANS

LD092344 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Long and difficult talks have been taking place for almost 15 days in Washington between Under Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger and West European ambassadors.

In exchange for its giving up sanctions against West European companies which supply equipment for the Euro-Siberian gas pipeline Washington is asking its West European partners to cut down on economic and trade exchanges with the USSR and other socialist countries. Here is what our commentator Viktor Shlenov writes about this:

In exchange for minimal concessions made against its will, the Washington administration wants to bind the allies completely to the economic crusade against the USSR. Reagan tries to break the trade, scientific and technical exchanges established between East and West. Washington demands that the West Europeans toughen credit facilities granted to the socialist countries, cut down the supply of equipment to these countries and, finally, pledge not to sign any more agreements with the USSR providing for the supply of Soviet energy or raw materials.

It goes without saying that the gross pressure applied by the United States provokes indignation in West Europe. For the latter, to give up the mutually advantageous cooperation with the USSR would mean a heavy blow to its own economy. More than 2 million West European workers are closely or indirectly connected with the fulfillment of Soviet orders. Soviet oil and gas represent an important contribution to West European energy, and this is an important factor, considering the current precariousness of traditional sources of energy and fuel, particularly oil.

Unlike Washington politicians, whose actions are becoming increasingly insane and unpredictable, the importance of trade and other economic exchanges for safeguarding detente and preventing war is well understood in Europe. Indeed, when people are trading, cannons are silent.

The U.S. press is trying to make people believe that the West European partners are ready to give in but, judging from statements made by European statesmen, West Europe does not intend to follow docilely in Washington's wake. As stated by French President Francois Mitterrand, West European countries are suffering as a result of the unilateral unjust and legally unacceptable decision taken by the Americans. France is ready to examine the program of trade exchanges with the countries of the Eastern bloc, he said. There can be no question, however, of further concessions to the United States in exchange for reunification of the sanctions. Danish Foreign Affairs Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, acting president of the EEC, emphasized that fundamental divergencies exist between the United States and the EEC in the development of relations with the Soviet Union.

Washington's approach to East-West relations is too clumsy, he said, and its actions disregarding European allies who have considerable experience with cooperation with the Eastern countries are futile. We in Europe are paying great heed to dialogue. The Americans have chosen the road of sanctions, in some cases where we did not believe them to be the right thing.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS U.S.-NATO STATE DIFFERENCES

PM091355 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed article under the rubric "Pertinent Notes" from "The World Today" feature compiled by V. Mikheyev and A. Sychev: "Atlantic Differences"]

[Text] The debates within the "Atlantic alliance" are causing increased nervousness among politicians on the banks of the Potomac. A reflection of the transatlantic bosses' dissatisfaction was an article in THE WASHINGTON POST which reported that "questions and answers on the usefulness of the North Atlantic alliance in the forthcoming decade" are now being prepared for the U.S. secretary of state.

The search for NATO's "usefulness" has been timed for the December session of that aggressive bloc's council in Brussels. In this connection the newspaper notes that Washington is allegedly nurturing "bold new decisions" capable of "compensating for the influence of neutralism and strengthening NATO." What sort of measures are they?

It transpires that they are distinguished one and all by originality of approach and freshness of thinking. Judge for yourselves. For a start the United States will demand the fulfillment of plans for the modernization of the NATO nuclear forces in West Europe. Then it will seek the improvement of conventional forces. In addition it will force the West Europeans to give approval and support to those bloc members which get involved in conflicts outside Central Europe. As a consolation, the United States will again promise "close consultations with its allies" before presenting them with the fact of, for instance, a "limited" nuclear war in Europe.

It is difficult to believe that these "bold new decisions" will inspire the West Europeans. It is not for nothing that THE WASHINGTON POST admits that "now that the United States has lost the military and economic superiority it possessed in the forties, U.S. allies are more inclined to express their own opinion and not to agree with the Americans...." What "agreement" is there when independent states not only have their sovereignty restricted but are transformed into the nuclear hostages of someone else's will.

U.S. POLICY IN AFRICA, PACIFIC SCORED IN UN

LD101052 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] New York November 10 TASS -- Representatives of many countries during the current discussion of decolonization matters in the Fourth Committee of the U.N. General Assembly emphasize that the USA uses dependent territories located in various parts of the world as areas for the stationing of its global network of military bases. Washington's policy is one of the most serious obstacles to the final elimination of the colonial system on earth. Washington directly or indirectly bears responsibility for the preservation of the dependent status of Namibia, Puerto Rico, and Micronesia. U.S. military presence on Guam, Samoa, Virgin Islands and other territories deprives their peoples of the right to self-determination.

The U.S. Administration and its Western allies, pointed out Libyan representative Muhammad Sassi, are directly interested in the preservation of the present situation in Africa's south. The occupation of Namibia would have been impossible but for Western aid. The speaker stated support for demands that military bases be removed from the dependent territories.

Iraqi delegate Mr. Mahmud, condemned the predatory policy of imperialist powers which pump resources out of colonies and semi-colonies. He emphasized the need for the implementation of the declaration, which was adopted by the U. N. General Assembly on the Soviet Unon's initiative two decades ago, on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

Military bases are part and parcel of the global military machine of the imperialist states, said Hungarian representative J. Matus. The purpose of the machine is to maintain colonial dominance and control over whole regions.

It was pointed out during the discussion that the USA continues to pursue a course towards annexation of the last trust territory -- Micronesia. Washington has thrown aside its obligation to prepare those islands in the Pacific Ocean for independence and self-determination.

Instead the USA systematically led Micronesia to political disintegration and to its being converted into a U.S. military-strategic staging area in the Western Pacific.

It was pointed out during speeches in the committee that the USA has used Micronesia as a proving ground to test atomic and hydrogen bombs. About a hundred units of the weapons were set off there.

The USA, stated V.I. Oleandrov, representative of the USSR, now seeks to eliminate the status of U.N. trusteeship over the Pacific Islands and to prevent the discussion of this question at the U.N. General Assembly. The USA would like to take a solution of the problem of the trust territory outside the U.N. framework altogether in order to isolate the people of the islands from the international community.

U.S. ELECTION RESULTS, IMPLICATIONS VIEWED

Kondrashov Comment

PM091109 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by IZVESTIYA special correspondent S. Kondrashov: "U.S. Elections: 'Reaganism' Slipping"]

[Text] Washington -- Last Tuesday Americans endured another day of elections and yet another evening and night in front of television screens on which the teams of the three main television corporations vied for the viewers' attention as zealously as the candidates of the two parties had vied for votes. Moreover, it was another battle between computers played according to the rules of the U.S. political circus at a dizzying speed. The television companies' computers were ahead of the computers plugged into the polling stations in attempting to predict the election result even when less than 1/10 of the voters had done their civic duty. Incidentally, two out of every three Americans chose not to do his duty. They saw no sense in it, obviously. It is reported that only 39 percentof the eligible voters participated in the elections. Astonishing? No, it is so commoplace a fact that it is simply ignored by local observers.

They have other tasks -- converting the simple arithmetic of the results into the more complex algebra of assessments and forecasts. First, the arithmetic. The Republicans, that is, President Reagan's party, lost 26 seats in the House of Representatives. In the new Congress they will have 166 seats (instead of the present 192). The Democrats strengthened their positions as the majority party, getting 269 people through. All the seats in the House of Representatives were voted on, while only 33 of the 100 seats in the Senate were involved. In the Senate the numbers remained the same: 54 Republicans against 46 Democrats. Governors were also elected in 36 of the 50 states. The Democrats gained another 7 posts. Now they have governors in 36 states compared with the Republicans' 14.

So much for the "arithmetic." As far as assessment and forecast are concerned, the talk here is chiefly about the Republicans' losses in the House of Representatives. President Reagan put on a brave face when he said yesterday that he was "very pleased with the results" and that it was exactly what he had predicted; he regarded a loss of between 17 and 27 seats as perfectly acceptable. Democrat Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives, thought differently. "It was a crushing defeat for the President," he said. Most observers also talk about a defeat for the Republicans and for Reagan, personally. But they do not see it as crushing. In their view, it is more realistic to say that the electorate has given the President a "warning signal": The voter is alarmed at the consequences of Reaganomics, especially the unprecedentedly high unemployment, the continuing economic recession and the attack on social programs.

"Stay the course!" was the slogan Ronald Reagan used to describe his position last week while campaigning for his economic program and for loyal candidates. The electorate did not respond to his appeal and blackballed many of "Reagan's robots" (the nickname for the ultraconservatives who got into Congress in 1980 on the victorious wave of Reagan and Reaganism).

Two years ago, having gained a majority in the Senate, the Republicans were also dreaming of securing a majority in the House of Representatives, becoming the undisputed majority party, that is, changing places with the Democrats on Capitol Hill. The dream was associated with an era of conservatism personified by Reagan. But it did not turn out that way. This means, perhaps, that the offensive by Reaganesque conservativism on the U.S. electorate is putting it into reverse. However, this conclusion must be drawn cautiously for the time being, with reservations. It seems that the average voter is more willing to rebuff conservative Republicans than Democrats. The latter are disorganized; otherwise the Republicans' defeat would have been bigger.

The fact that the Republicans spent 5-6 times as much as the Democrats on indoctrinating the electorate also played a part. Altogether the election campaign set two records: a record for mud-slinging and a record for the amount of money spent, totaling more than $300 million.

Elected posts have never been, to put it mildly, a right or privilege of the poor. But never before has an election become such a blatant millionaires' contest. Time is money, especially television time bought for political broadcasts. Where do you find the money? This is no problem for a millionaire. One of the candidates, Lewis Lehrman, an extravagant gentleman, who would appear before the electorate in, of all things, broad red suspenders, without a jacket, spent $8 million of his own money running as a Republican for the governorship of New York State. Although, even after that Lehrman failed to "sell" his conservative views to the electorate.

Staying the course? The trick did not work. Americans are demanding a change of course. That is the main result of the elections. Such Democratic leaders as Edward Kennedy, reelected to the Senate again, Senator John Glenn and former Vice President Walter Mondale are now talking about the need for "changes in economic policy."

The Reagan administration, of course, prefers to emphasize the lack of losses in the Senate. But it can no longer expect another easy victory for its "conservative revolution" on Capitol Hill. In the first place, its former "working majority" in the House of Representatives, consisting of Republicans and rightwing Democrats has now gone. Second, even the Senate, despite the Republic an majority will now, it is believed, be more independent in relations with the President. Time will tell whether or not these forecasts come true. But there is already talk of possible clashes on two issues -- social security and military expenditure. The new Congress will be less compliant, insisting that aid programs for the needy be retained and that the massive donation to the Pentagon be reduced. This is emphasized by the first commentaries. The administration's representatives are already mounting a counterattack in response, maintaining that as far as increasing military expenditure is concerned the administration will remain true to its old slogan, "Stay the course!"

Foreign policy problems were scarcely touched on at the midterm elections. This is one of the paradoxes of U.S. political life which is too concerned with purely "domestic" matters even at a time when the U.S. Administration is so impetuously boosting the threat of nuclear war. But the ordinary people remembered what the candidates for political posts had "overlooked." I am thinking of the results of the vote on the question of freezing the U.S. and Soviet nuclear arsenals. As is known, this form of antinuclear struggle arose spontaneously and has become widespread since last Spring. There have been efforts to catch, snuff out, trample and squash this idea. Nowhere have official representatives, ranging from the President down to dozens of Pentagon and State Department experts, been as diligent as in California, the present White House incumbent's "home state." And what happened" The nuclear freeze referendum was held in 9 states, from Rhode Island in the east to Oregon in the far west. In 8 states (apart from Arizona) most people voted for a freeze, including in California, the most populous state in the United States. They defied the position of their government which is trying to fool Americans with assertions that only the Soviet Union will benefit from a freeze.

This is a real victory for common sense over bellicose official Washington, over its brazen anti-Sovietism. I made a point of saying "official Washington." In unofficial Washington with its unofficial houses, streets and inhabitants, at its polling stations and outside its offices, 2 November also saw a referendum on the question of a nuclear freeze. Approximately 2/3 of the voters approved of the idea. So, President Reagan's view on this very vital question has been opposed by his state, California, and the capital, Washington, where he lives and works, as well as seven other states and a number of districts and cities, including Philadelphia, the fifth largest city in the United States.

Of course, it would be premature to suggest that in the battle between official and unofficial Washington the latter will win. But, on the other hand, one must emphasize the following: When, at these elections, Americans were given the chance to vote for peace and against the threat of nuclear war, they did not miss the chance.

'Midterm Signal'

PM101131 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 82 p 3

[M. Stoyanov article under the rubric "On International Topics": "Can They Hear the 'Midterm' Signal?"]

[Excerpt] The Americans well remember the day the current U.S. President took office and his promise of an "era of national renewal" and "work for every American." Record unemployment, a record budget deficit and a fabulous increase in military spending -- this is how these lavish promises have found expression.

This is why U.S. voters said "no" to the notorious Reaganomics, a policy which is widening the gap between rich and poor. At the same time the Americans also condemned the ruling administration's militarist course. This was graphically demonstrated by the results of the referendum on freezing nuclear arsenals, which was held at the same time as the midterm elections. The majority of voters were in favor of implementing this important step on the path of averting nuclear war.

Assessing the results of the elections, Western commentators note that Congress' new composition will force the President to compromise in his tough conservative policy. Time will show how sound these forecasts are. But there is no doubt that the Republican Party has received a clear midterm signal of the unpopularity of the course being pursued by its man in the White House. In this connection the well-known commentator J. Reston recalls the words of the President that the recent elections were to be a judgment on his policy, and this, perhaps, will influence his decision as to whether to run for second 4-year term in 1984.

But is it possible to pass a more unambiguous verdict than that pronounced on 2 November?

PRAVDA ADDRESSES BUCKLEY VIEW OF RL-RFE MISSION

PM091611 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 82 p 5

[V. Bolshakov "Sketch": "The Grandad From Munich"]

[Text] The West European newspapers have recently been writing increasingly frequently that there is no logic in the foreign policy of Reagan's U.S. Administration. Well, for instance, what logic is there in the assertion that "a process of democratization is under way in El Salvador," when totally innocent people there are shot down in broad daylight without trial or investigation? Or: How can the assertions of the Pentagon and the White House that, in order to prepare for disarmament, the United States and its allies must first substantially "upgrade" their arms be reconciled with elementary common sense? The statement that Washington will only develop trade with the socialist countries if they behave themselves in accordance with White House recommendations does not hold water at all!

Until just the other day you might have said there was no more logic in all this than in the well-known aphorism: "An elder tree in the kitchen garden, and an old granddad in Kiev!" [Russian saying used mockingly to indicate lack of connection between two things] But it recently emerged that from the official American viewpoint there is plenty of logic in this absurdity.

This was revealed by none other than former U.S. Under Secretary of State James Buckley, who has been appointed director of the CIA's Munich radio stations Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe.

Speaking at a San Francisco economics club he informed a dumbfounded audience that "unlike the Voice of America," the purpose of RL and RFE is "not to tell people about America, but to inform Poles about what is happening in Poland, Ukrainians about what is happening in the Ukraine, Estonians about what is happening in Estonia" and so forth, in 6 languages of East European socialist countries and 15 languages of USSR people.

Of course, even in an institution with as few communist sympathies as the San Francisco economics club people could not help asking the newly created director of RL and RFE whether the peoples in whose languages the CIA agents broadcast from Munich are really so ill-informed about events in their own homes. After a moment's hesitation Buckley stated that the activity of the Munich "information workers" is "an unusual form of journalism," and in order to enlighten "peoples behind the Iron Curtain" the people engaged in this form of journalism must become "investigative reporters," preferably "first class."

Because of the vagueness of explanations of this kind, let us try to fit RL-RFE broadcasting into the clearly illogical framework which can be traced in the aforementioned aphorism.

"Dear compatriots! (That is how RL-RFE usually begin their broadcasts, despite the equally well-known aphorism "a goose isn't a pig's comrade".) We report that an elder tree is growing in your country, and its fate, like yours, incidentally, is a matter of extremely great concern to granddads in the Munich kitchen garden. The point is that elder, which should be planted in beds like strawberries, is excellent raw material for preparation of preserves, stewed fruit, jams, mousses and other desserts. But your lack of a free enterprise system clearly hinders the satisfaction of such a fundamental human right as eating elderberries."

The ideological menu offered for Poland advertises a far stronger poison: strikes, clashes with the authorities, hatred of the Soviet Union. But in any case the principle is the same: "An elder tree in the kitchen garden, and an old granddad in, this time, Munich." That same "granddad" from the CIA who was given a specific mission in the White House: Do all you can to try to use lies and slander to undermine the existing system in socialist countries. Well, you can see for yourselves, logic has nothing to do with it!

DENG XIAOPING, 'SOVIET SOURCES' ON USSR TROOPS

OW091240 Hong Kong AFP in English 1220 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, Nov. 9 (AFP) -- Chinese strongman Deng Xiaoping reaffirmed today that China is waiting for deeds not words from the Soviet Union in view of the threat consituted by the more than one million Soviet troops on its border.

Mr. Deng was speaking to a delegation of the China-Japan Friendship Association led by its President Tokuma Utsunomiya, a Japanese source said. The Chinese leader told his visitor that relations with the Soviet Union could only be formalised if Moscow took concrete action, especially about its military presence on the Chinese frontier.

Western diplomats said that China's chief concern is to be rid of the problem of the Soviet military deployment on the frontier which forces the Chinese to station large numbers of their own troops on their side of the border, placing a heavy burden on the country's finances. The diplomats said that if the Chinese leadership could obtain satisfaction on this problem they would probably agree to normalise relations with Moscow. But they would continue to press for satisfaction on Cambodia where China is seeking the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces and Afghanistan where the Chinese have denounced Soviet intervention.

Soviet diplomatic sources say that the Chinese have not established any order of priority on these three points. They add that Moscow would agree to discuss the military forces on the Sino-Soviet frontier but not those stationed in Outer Mongolia, which is a sovereign state.

Observers said that Mr. Deng's reference to the question of the Soviet troops on the frontier was certainly not a casual remark. It suggests that this problem will be the crucial issue at the next round of consultations to be held in Moscow early in the new year. A Japanese source said that Mr. Deng was neither pessimistic nor optimistic about the talks with the Soviet Union.

Privately both Chinese and Soviet sources said that they (?do) not expect any spectacular development in this area and expected the negotiations to be long and difficult.

Beijing and Moscow resumed their dialogue last month after a break of nearly three years when Soviet vice-foreign minister Leonid Ilichev and his Chinese opposite number Qian Qichen held a first round of consultations.

ALEKSEYEV RECALLS SOVIET AID IN PRC'S EARLY YEARS

OW091435 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Alekseyev commentary: "During the Difficult Years of Economic Rehabilitation" -- 16th in series entitled "Fragments of the History of Soviet-Chinese Friendships"]

[Excerpts] I have said in my previous talks that China faced a grave situation after the victory of the Chinese people's revolution and the founding of the PRC in October 1949. At that time, the Soviet people, who had not yet completely recovered from the war against fascist Germany in defense of the country, extended their fraternal assistance to China, as they did during the years of China's liberation struggle, and rendered full support to the Chinese people in rehabilitating and developing their economy. There was a steady flow of Soviet equipment to China. Thousands of Soviet experts went to work in China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. They not only helped repair and rebuild old enterprises and build new ones, they also helped organize a planned economy.

In July 1951, with the help of Soviet experts, China formulated the first nationally unified annual plan in China's history for rehabilitating and developing the national economy. Thanks to the cooperation and full support of the Soviet Union, 1951 became the year in which China consolidated and developed the socialist aspects of its national economy. Under the slogan "Learn from the Soviet Union," all sectors of socialist construction widely organized activities to promote the Soviet experience.

Bo Yibo, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee [title as heard], once commented on the work of Soviet experts: The Soviet experts have assisted us in many aspects. Every measure in China's economic life has been put into practice by relying on their advanced technical leadership. The benefits that China has gained from their assistance are inestimable. Without the selfless assistance of Soviet experts, we would not have scored the tremendous achievements in rehabilitating and rebuilding China's national economy in the past 3 years -- from healing the wounds of war to the fundamental change for the better in the financial and economic situation and the preparation of the essential conditions for formulating the first 5-year plan for construction.

Thanks to Soviet assistance, China's development in 1952 reflected important achievements in economic and cultural construction. In 1952 the major sectors of the national economy began to recover, make further progress and prepare themselves for large-scale economic construction according to the first 5-year plan.

The period of economic rehabilitation marked an important stage in Soviet-Chinese relations because, with the Soviet people's internationalist support and all-round assistance, China was able to overcome the difficulties at that time and prepare itself for a smooth transition to the stage of planned socialist construction.

CORRECTION TO GOSR ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION ITEM

In the 5 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page B 1, the sourceline for the first item, "RPP: Beijing Reception Marks GOSR Anniversary," should read:

OW051253 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia....
(adding language)

U.S.-JAPANESE MILITARY EXERCISES BEGIN

LD100956 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Japan began joint exercises with the United States today. Taking part are the land forces, including infantry, armored, missile and artillery units. The exercises will continue until 18 November. A number of public organizations in Japan have voiced their protest against them.

JAPAN-U.S. AIR FORCE EXERCISES PLANNED

LD061222 Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo November 6 TASS -- Japan's National Defence Agency has planned to hold Japanese-U.S. joint air force exercises with the participation of U.S. F-16 fighter bombers. The exercises are to be held before such aircraft are stationed at Misawa Base, in Honshu Island's north. The planned exercises were announced at a press conference in Tokyo by Osamu Namatame, chief of staff of the Air Force.

The actions of the military arouse serious concern of the Japanese public at large, who firmly come out against the stationing of aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons in the country's territory.

SOVIET STATEMENT: U.S. PLANES IN JAPAN 'HOSTILE STEP'

LD091544 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 9 TASS -- U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and head of the Japan Defence Agency Soichiro Ito reached agreement during their talks recently on the deployment of U.S. F-16 nuclear-capable fighter-bombers at the Misawa Air Force Base in Japanese territory. In this connection, the Soviet side made a statement to the Japanese Government saying that Japan's active involvement in the United States' plans to escalate its war preparations in the Far East and in the western Pacific is seriously complicating the situation and creating a grave threat to peace in that region. The statement emphasised that the Soviet side would view the appearance of U.S. planes with an increased range of action and nuclear capability near Soviet borders as a hostile step posing an immediate threat to the security of the Soviet Union.

The statement called the attention of the Japanese Government to the fact that the implementation of the plans to deploy U.S. F-16 carriers in Japan would force the Soviet Union to take defensive measures in response in order to neutralize a fresh threat flowing from Japanese territory. The Soviet side expects, the statement said, that the Japanese Government will pay due attention to the considerations voiced by the Soviet side and will weigh carefully all the consequences of its decision, including those affecting the security of Japan itself.

The statement expressed the conviction that the long-term interests of the Soviet and Japanese peoples would be met by a search of ways to build up mutual trust and extend business cooperation rather than by the escalation of tension.

Mikheyev on Statement

LD092230 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1920 GMT 9 Nov 82

[From "The "World Today" program, presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] The Soviet Government has issued a statement to the Japanese Government which notes that Japan's active involvement in plans for the intensification of U.S. military preparations in the Far East and in the western part of the Pacific Ocean is seriously complicating the situation and creating a threat to peace in this region.

The Soviet side will consider the appearance of U.S. planes with a heightened range of action and capable of carrying nuclear weapons near Soviet borders as a hostile step, representing a direct threat to the Soviet Union's security.

The point is that during recent talks between U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger and head of the Japan Defense Agency Ito an agreement was reached on the deployment of F-16 U.S. fighter-bombers capable of carrying both conventional and nuclear weapons at the Misawa military air base on Japanese territory.

The attention of the Japanese Government is drawn to the fact that the implementation plans for the deployment of F-16 U.S. planes in Japan will compel the Soviet Union to take in return measures of a defensive nature in order to neutralize the new danger stemming from Japanese territory.

The expansionist policy of U.S. ruling circles creates a threat to peace in the Far East. In fact they do the same in all parts of the world, wherever they can.

ACCORD ON F-16 DEPLOYMENT IN JAPAN SCORED

OW100231 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Commentary by Yuriy Afonin: "A Dangerous Step"]

[Text] Under the present murky international situation, it devolves on all nations to prevent a further aggravation of tension. It is feared that rash, imprudent behavior will bring the world to the verge of a catastrophe and increase the dangers of conflict, including those of a nuclear conflict, to an immeasurable degree. Therefore, an indispensable element of political finesse in our times is an ability to forestall this kind of behavior or, if already underway, to stop it before it is too late.

To our regret, however, dangerous steps likely to menace peace are taken more often than not in the international arena. Undoubtedly, one of these dangerous steps is the Japan-U.S. agreement to deploy 48 F-16 Fighting Falcon fighter-bombers, capable of carrying nuclear weapons, to Misawa Base in Aomori Prefecture near the Soviet border.

The United States is applying constant pressure on Japan for the purpose of drawing it deeper and deeper into aggressive U.S. military strategy. To this end, the United States is imposing on Japan the idea of defending its sealanes up to 1,000 nautical miles, an idea designed to have Japan play a gendarme's role.

Angry voices protesting this idea are already rising among Southeast Asian countries. U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger tried in vain, during his recent tour of Asian countries, to dispel their fears of Japan's fresh military expansion, which is being undertaken under U.S. manipulation. The U.S. military are bent on increasing the U.S. military presence in Japan as if they were doing a favor in return for a new role assigned to Japan. The planned deployment of F-16's to Misawa is one example.

The deployment of F-16's will not pose a threat to neighboring countries alone. As rightly pointed out by ASAHI SHIMBUN on 28 October, the plan to increase the U.S. military presence in Japan may hurt Japan itself. Japanese Government sources claim that the F-16's to be deployed to Misawa will not carry nuclear weapons. Concerned officials of the Foreign Ministry and the Defense Agency have said the same thing in the Diet. As is well known, however, despite this kind of assurance in the past, high-ranking U.S. officials, including former President Carter, disclosed time and again that U.S.nuclear weapons were brought into Japan with the Japanese Government's acquiescence. Therefore, there is no gurantee whatsoever that the F-16's at Misawa will be an exception.

Is is claimed that the deployment of F-16's is exclusively for defensive purposes. But is is a well-known fact that the F-16 is an attack weapon, as reported by the Japanese press in detail. The 1 November edtion of YOMIURI SHIMBUN quoted Japanese and U.S. military sources on the basic direction of U.S. military strategy.

The paper said that the U.S. strategy includes measures to neutralize the Soviet defense line on the Kuriles with a view to forming a frontline designed to deal a blow in the Sea of Okhotsk. Apparently the F-16's in Misawa will be used as one of these measures and to deal this kind of blow. The F-16's radius of action is 1,000 kilometers.

If the Japanese Government approves the deployment to mainland Japan of U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers, which will drastically increase the U.S. attack capability in the Far East, it is clear that tension in this area will be aggravated still more. As pointed out by MAINICHI SHIMBUN on 1 November, the overwhelming majority of the Japanese people feel a sense of distrust in, and misgivings about, the U.S. global anti-Soviet military strategy. They do not want Japan to be drawn into this strategy.

The awareness that the planned deployment of F-16's near the Soviet border will endanger peace is growing in the continental United States also. Voices opposing this plan are heard even in the Congress. Nobody can deny that the deployment near the Soviet border of U.S. aircraft, with a greater range and a capacity to carry nuclear weapons, constitutes a hostile act, which poses a direct threat to the security of the Soviet Union. To cope with this new danger emanating from Japanese soil, the Soviet Union may have to take responsive defensive measures.

EAGLEBURGER'S GOALS IN TALKS WITH JAPANESE

LD092200 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1320 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, 9 Nov (TASS) -- L. Eagleburger, U.S. assistant secretary of state for political affairs, arrived here today with a long list of demands for Japan. As the KYODO agency reports, he will hold intensive talks in Tokyo, which will basically discuss military questions and economic contradictions between the two countries. During the forthcoming consultations, Washington intends to set out its "wishes" to the new government of Japan, which will be formed at the end of the month.

The United States is demanding that Tokyo quickly begin practical preparations to expand the sphere of operations of the Japanese Armed Forces and a full transfer to them of the functions of the U.S. 7th Fleet in a considerable area of the northwestern part of the Pacific Ocean. Eagleburger, the agency indicates, will stress at the talks that Washington is insisting that the United States be given the latest Japanese military technology, which is necessary for the production of modern weapons and combat spaceships.

The present government crisis in Japan is seen by the United States as a convenient moment to gain from its Far Eastern ally new commercial and economic concessions. At the coming consultations, KYODO reports, Eagleburger will demand from Tokyo "a full opening" of the market for agricultural goods as a first step in reducing the U.S. trade deficit with Japan, which this year has already exceeded $15 billion. Altogether, the agency notes, Washington is demonstrating an increasingly hard stand in relation to Tokyo. In this connection KYODO forecasts "tough talks" with the envoy of the Reagan administration.

ARREST OF SOUTH KOREAN STUDENTS REPORTED

SK100010 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] The South Korean police have arrested in a wholesale fashion leaders of domestic student's organizations.

Over the past 2 days alone, a total of 14 have been arrested. The wholesale arrests were made on the heels of a series of demonstrations on campuses, in which the participants demanded that the people's freedom be guaranteed and chanted anti-U.S. slogans.

HUNDREDS OF SOVIETS SAID KILLED IN DRA DISASTER

BK090824 Hong Kong AFP in English 0810 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Islamabad, Nov. 9 (AFP) -- Over 1,000 Soviet soldiers and Afghan civilians suffocated in the Salang Pass tunnel last week after a tanker truck full of petrol (gasoline) collided head on with the leading vehicle in a Soviet military convoy, a Western diplomatic source said here today.

Citing reports in Kabul, the source said that vehicles piled up inside the tunnel, the main pass through the Hindu Kush mountains.

The death toll was estimated at 1,100 at least.

The source said that the Soviets first believed the convoy was being ambushed by Moslem insurgents and blocked both ends of the tunnel. Drivers kept engines running owing to the cold, and exhaust fumes and the fumes from the damaged tanker led to the huge death toll, with virtually everyone trapped in the tunnel suffocating.

Western diplomats in Kabul estimated that 700 Soviet soldiers died in the accident, believed to have occurred on November 2 or 3, while 200 were affected by fumes.

They estimated that from 400 up to as many as 2,000 Afghan civilians could have died in the disaster, with a further 200 affected.

Neither Soviet or Afghan authorities in Kabul have confirmed the report, but Kabul radio each day reads a list of people who have died, and diplomats noticed a marked increase in the days after the accident is believed to have taken place.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON DEVELOPMENTS IN AFGHANISTAN

PM101037 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Nov 82 p 4

[Lt Col V. Skrizhalin dispatch: "With Belief in the Future"]

[Text] Lt Col V. Skrizhalin, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA permanent correspondent, has started work in the DRA. We are publishing his first dispatch from Kabul.

Kabul [no date given] -- it was long after midnight when the Aeroflot TU-154, having swallowed the polyglot crowd of passengers, took off from the Sheremetyevo-2 Airport and set course for Kabul. Despite the late hour, the passengers were in no hurry to settle down for the night. Making themselves at home in the aircraft, they were getting acquainted with one another and starting conversations with their neighbors. I alone seemed to be doomed to silence; I did not know the language that my two swarthy neighbors were speaking. I learned later that it was Dari, which, like Pashto, is a state language in Afghanistan.

All of a sudden I was addressed in the purest Russian. We introduced ourselves. One of my fellow travelers -- (Said Yusuf Rakhmani) -- turned out to be a lecturer at the Kabul Polytechnical Institute. When I asked how come he knew Russian, he replied:

"Your country is my destiny, my life."

Indeed. In 1977 (Said) had graduated from the mechanics and mathematics faculty of the Moscow State University, and he was not returning from Minsk, where he had been studying on a course for improving qualifications. My second fellow traveler described himself, half jokingly, half seriously, as a native of Minsk: He had just defended his diploma at the Belorussian State University and was flying to Kabul pending assignment, as people in our country say.

The rest of the night sped by unnoticed in conversation. I deliberately did not ask my companions about Afghanistan, which I would be seeing in an hour or two. It was interesting to learn what they, representatives of the young Afghan intelligentsia, thought about our country, our people and the servicemen of our Army, a limited troop contingent of which is performing its international duty on Afghan soil.

There is scarcely any point in relating everything we discussed. I will only say that if people who have only just gotten to know each other part as friends, it means their opinions and viewpoints coincide. And it was indeed as friends that we said goodbye at Kabul Airport.

So, Kabul. The capital of a country whose people are implementing large-scale revolutionary transformations. A country against which the forces of imperialist reaction and its henchmen and accomplices are waging a real war, albeit an undeclared one. It is these circumstances that determine the country's life. And they certainly make an indelible mark on the city's life. There is also an interweaving -- sometimes seemingly quite inconceivable -- of the old with the new.

First of all, a few general remarks. My acquaintance with the life of the Afghan capital, visits to enterprises and institutions and conversations with the republic's leaders and with ordinary Afghan working people prompted the conclusion that, despite the country's economic situation, which continues to remain complex, despite the tremendous losses that the counterrevolution has caused and is causing to the economy, and despite the economic blockade by certain Western countries, there is a clear trend toward surmounting the decline in gross national product. Coal extraction and production of electricity and cement and other construction materials are growing. A nitrogen fertilizer plant in Mazar-e Sharif and the Kabul house-building combine are operating. Important new industrial, transport and communication projects are being commissioned.

You only need a careful glance at Kabul to see for yourself that the endeavors of the April Revolution's enemies to prevent the people from building life anew are becoming increasingly futile.

The Afghan peasant, who only recently had to use six of the seven sacks of his harvest to pay debts, now feels the effective support of the state. This spring alone over 30,000 tons of seeds of improved strains were distributed under mutual exchange procedures between peasants and cooperatives. During the spring sowing campaign the peasants received around 40,000 tons of chemical fertilizers and 4,500 tons of seed wheat from the state. Agricultural cooperatives were given loans totaling 37 million Afghanis to acquire seeds, fertilizers and machines.

The Afghan peasant's diligence, the state aid to him and the transformations taking place in agriculture are all, taken together, largely ensuring food supplies to the population. However, not all the products of peasant labor reach people's tables. Raids by counter-revolutionary gangs armed and sent in from abroad on villages and food convoys reduce the reserves of food products, which are in any case not overly rich.

It is hard, inconceivably hard, for a country against which the forces of international reaction are waging a ruthless war to scale the heights of social and economic progress.

Kabul is a city of contrasts. According to the official calendar, which is based on traditional Muslim chronology, it is now the year 1361 in Afghanistan. In some institutions you see two calendars on the wall -- the solar Hejira (1361) and our own Gregorian calendar (1982).

But you involuntarily accept the notional proximity of the 14th and 20th centuries as a real proximity when you juxtapose facts and pictures of life. Liners of the Afghan airline Ariana come in to land over fields many of which still know no agriculture tools except the wooden plow and the mattock.

Young women appearing on the street only concealed by yashmaks and the young women from the Kabul democratic organization of Afghan youth city committee's vocal and instrumental ensemble dancing as they sing "Katyusha" [Russian folk song] during a trip to meet with Afghan and Soviet soldiers. Hundreds of thousands of women who have never spent a day or an hour sitting at a school desk and (Sukheyla Sadyk), a graduate of Moscow Medical Institute No 1, candidate of medical sciences, major in the medical service and the first and so far only woman surgeon in Afghanistan. At dawn the mullahs awaken the inhabitants with calls to prayer amplified many times over by the loudspeakers which have become an essential item for every mosque. Modern limousines of various makes -- and donkeys, camels and handcarts flow together along the street.

However, in this sometimes chaotic mixture of centuries and eras, the new is gaining the upper hand increasingly markedly. Take the Kabul streets again. The driver of your correspondent's Volga, the Belorussian boy Sergey Yadushkevich, asserts that it is far easier now than it was even recently to drive around the city. This summer standardized traffic regulations were introduced in Afghanistan, and traffic is becoming increasingly well ordered.

In this way this whole ancient and youthful country is emerging on the correct and straight road through struggle, ordeals, and a search for ways of advancing.

The Afghans link the birth of everything new in their country in one way or another with the Soviet Union.

"Thanks to your country, where Great October triumphed, the Afghan people acquired state independence and decades later our Sawr (April) Revolution was saved."

These words were uttered by Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and deputy chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council. He gave your KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent over an hour of his time.

Nur Ahmad Nur described in detail the growth of the PDPA's role in the Afghan people's life. He stressed that the main indicator of the political climate in the country during the new stage of the revolution, which began nearly 3 years ago, has been the people's increasingly broad recognition of the party as the leading and guiding force of society. Over this period the PDPA has acquired new experience and derived important lessons from the errors committed during the first stage of the revolution. It has grown stronger organizationally and increased numerically.

Since the advent of the new stage of the revolution there have been 10 Central Committee plenums. Each of them has examined and resolved vitally important questions. The nationwide PDPA conference this March was a historic event for the party, state, and entire Afghan people. The growing influx of workers and peasants to its ranks is evidence of the increased trust in the PDPA. They comprise 44 percent of those joining the party since the nationwide conference. The party stratum in the Army has increased 150 percent and in the sarandoy (militia) it has increased 900 percent.

"We can now say that the revolution has held out," Nur Ahmad Nur says. "This is despite the frenzied attacks by the gangs of mercenaries sent from across the border and by local counter revolution. The Soviet Union's timely assistance averted the mortal peril looming over Democratic Afghanistan.

"When the limited contingent of Soviet troops was introduced into Afghanistan the revolution's enemies tried to play on the Afghan people's religious and national feelings."

As he talks Nur Ahmad Nur constantly uses pencil and paper. In setting out a logical train of thought he as it were backs it up with charts, blueprints and arrows.

"Initially our enemies succeeded in achieving something. But" -- and the pencil vigorously crosses out a black arrow -- "the Afghan people realized that the Soviet servicemen were their friends and brothers. We receive requests from the population increasingly frequently for the deployment of a Soviet subunit in a particular village; you can live and work in peace alongside the Soviet soldiers.

"However phony imperialist propaganda may rage, it invariably fails in the clash with the truth of life. The ordinary Afghan's trust in the Soviet serviceman did not come automatically. It was won at a great price. And allow me, through KRASNAYA ZBEZDA, to thank the Soviet people and the Soviet servicemen for their courage, selflessness and genuine internationalism."

Summing up the talk, Nur Ahmad Nur said that the main achievement of the new stage of the April Revolution is that the people's confidence in the future has been strengthened. And the counterrevolution is incurring one defeat after another -- both military and ideological. An increasing number of people who were in the bandit formations are going over to the side of the people's power. Talks are being held with many of those who are still hesitating.

When we emerged from the office, the lobby was full of people. Despite the late hour the PDPA Central Committee secretary's workday was continuing. Because the revolution is continuing.

AFGHAN OFFICIAL CITED ON FOREIGN TRADE

PM091313 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 82 p 5

[Special correspondent O. Kitsenko dispatch: "Foreign Trade Successes"]

[Text] Kabul, 3 Nov -- Over the years since the April Revolution Afghanistan's foreign trade commodity turnover has almost quadrupled, reaching $1,422,000,000. Reporting this at a press conference held here, a spokesman for the republic's State Planning Committee pointed out that trade with the socialist countries, and with the Soviet Union above all, accounts for a considerable proportion of the commodity turnover.

The Soviet side purchases from Afghanistan natural gas, wool, cotton, fresh and dried fruit and many other things. Through trade with the USSR Afghanistan satisfies a substantial part of its requirements for industrial equipment, means of transport, petroleum products and various consumer goods.

Despite the undeclared war which the forces of imperialism are waging against Democratic Afghanistan and the policy of sanctions being pursued by the U.S. Administration, the State Planning Committee spokesman said, the DRA's trade with Western countries is also continuing to grow. They now account for 20 percent of the republic's foreign trade turnover.

The DRA Government devotes great attention to expanding its foreign trade, which plays an important role in resolving tasks of developing the economy.

RESULTS OF INDO-PAKISTANI SUMMIT ASSESSED

PM091631 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Nov 82 p 4

["Our Commentary" by S. Bulantsev: "Talks in Delhi"]

[Text] A good step in the right direction is the assessment that can be made of the recent talks in Delhi between Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Pakistani President Ziaul Haq. The nature of the relations between India and Pakistan has always had and continues to have a tremendous impact on the situation in South Asia and adjoining regions. Moreover, the establishment of good-neighborly relations between them would be a blow to the positions of the external forces that would like to preserve the tension in that region of the world.

The two rounds ot talks between Indira Gandhi and Ziaul Haq lasted no more than 2 hours, and it would, of course, be unrealistic to expect these short meetings to solve all the problems that have accumulated over the course of many years. The sides, their joint press statement notes, discussed questions of bilateral relations and certain regional and international problems. Howver, it appears that the results of the talks -- even such short ones -- could have been far weightier. The whole point is what Delhi and Islamabad brought to the meeting.

For a number of years the Indian Government has been seeking to start a constructiqe dialogue with its Western neighbor and has been confirming by its actions its peace-loving foreign policy line. A different policy is pursued by Pakistan, whose leaders have adopted a course toward a rapprochement with Washington in the military-political sphere. The transformation of Pakistan into a springboard for undeclared war against the Afghan people is graphic proof of that. India and other countries of the region are expressing serious concern at the feverish militarization of Pakistan. The accord between Washington and Islamabad whereby Pakistan has now begun to receive the most modern American weapons, including F-16 fighter-bombers, has now entered the stage of practical implementation. In all the country will get aid -- mostly military -- from the United States totaling $3.2 billion.

Why does Pakistan need such quantities of weapons, which experts estimate exceed any sensible defense requirements? In this connection Islamabad likes to allude to the "threat to Pakistan's security" that has supposedly arisen as a result of the events in Afghanistan. However, these "arguments" cannot be taken seriously. The Pakistani leadership cannot quote any -- we repeat, any -- concrete confirmation of the real existence of such a threat, for no such confirmation exists. At the same time India well remembers that Pakistani rulers have used weapons obtained from across the ocean against it three times. And Islamabad's desire to secure its own nuclear bomb is not conducive to creating a climate of mutual understanding and trust between the two neighboring states. Against this background it is clear why the summit talks in Delhi did not and could not produce specific positive results. In assessing today the significance of the meeting we must confine ourselves to remarking that the very fact that it took place has got to promote a slight thaw in the relations between the two countries.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER OLSZOWSKI VISITS INDIA

LD101006 Moscow TASS in English 0918 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] New Delhi November 10 TASS -- Stefan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, has arrived here today on an official friendly visit. He was welcomed at New Delhi's Palam Airport by V.P. Shiv Shakar, India's energy and petroleum minister, who also is co-chairman of the mixed Indian-Polish commission on economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation, and by other officials.

Stefan Olszowski spoke highly of the condition of Polish-Indian relations in an interview to the Warsaw correspondent of the newspaper NATIONAL HERALD published today. Relations between Poland and India have always developed on the basis of the principles of mutual understanding and mutual benefit, which has helped to create a firm basis for further political cooperation and for the extension of contacts in the economy, culture, science and technology, the Polish foreign minister points out.

Efforts for international detente, disarmament and international security constitute an important aspect of Polish-Indian cooperation, Stefan Olszowski notes. Poland and India hold identical views on many key issues of our times, such as nuclear disarmament, the pressing need to complete the drafting of a multilateral agreement to ban chemical weapons and the prevention of the arms race in outer space. Like India, Poland strongly supports the plan of establishing a peace zone in the Indian Ocean. Poland ooperates with India and other countries of that region at the special U.N. committee on the Indian Ocean and supports their position on convening a conference on the Indian Ocean without any preconditions. As regards economic relations, Poland shares India's views of the need to restructure the existing international economic order so that every country should be guaranteed equal mutually beneficial conditions without any discrimination.

PRC PRESS BACKS UN PLOT TO RESTORE POL POT REGIME

OW100100 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian GMT 10 Nov 82 First Edition p 5

[Vselovod Ovchinnikov "Rejoinder": "Unseemly Attitude"]

[Text] The Kampuchean people have passed their verdict on the Pol Pot gang and have thrown them out of the country. However, there are politicians and governments who are not happy with this development. They are prepared to take Pol Pot and his following, under their wing, despite their being guilty of having killed millions of people, in the hope that these executioners will yet do them a service.

This is precisely the point of the latest maneuvers, carried out at the ongoing session of the UN General Assembly, with the purpose of perpetuating the presence of spokesmen for the bloodstained Pol Pot regime at the United Nations and of using the UN mechanism for intervention in the internal affairs of a sovereign state, the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

If the so-called Kampuchean question, unjustifiably imposed on the session, were formulated in accordance with the genuine intentions of its backers, it would have sounded like this: "How to return Pol Pot and his grouping to Kampuchea," so that the evil called genocide should continue. The "Coalition Government" front, behind which the ringleaders of the Pol Pot gangs and emigre rabble are hiding, does not change anything here.

The Chinese press, distorting the situation in Kampuchea and the character of its relations with the Soviet Union and Vietnam, tries to justify this provocative fuss. Meanwhile, Beijing should be aware that any attempt to repeat the "Kampuchean experiment" will be strongly repelled by the people of the republic. It is hard to understand the Chinese leaders' teaming up with imperialist reaction, which shows unwillingness to reckon with the interests of the Kampuchean people, who only wish to live in peace so that no one should prevent them from healing the deep wounds left by the U.S. imperialist aggression and the rampage of the Pol Pot clique over several years.

MILITARISTIC AIMS OF WEINBERGER'S TRIP REVEALED

LD092236 Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Washington November 9 TASS -- U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger returned to the capital of the United States after a tour of South East Asian and Pacific countries which took him eleven days. Just as during the previous tour that the Pentagon's chief made to countries of the Far Eastern region last April, the aim of his present visits to Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand was to involve these states heavier into the militaristic preparations of the Reagan administration.

In Singapore, Bangkok and Jakarta, Washington's emissary insisted on imparting the openly military trend to the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and subjugating it to Washington's aggressive designs.

Seeking to intimidate his interlocutors with the mythical "Soviet menace" Weinberger at the same time tried to dispel the growing fears of countries of the region about the region, about the real danger that is presented by the speedy rearming of Japan implemented with the United States direct participation.

In Canberra and Wellington, the Pentagon's chief also sought to step up the participation of Australia and New Zealand in the activity of the ANZUS aggressive military bloc which also includes the United States. The U.S. military is now widely using the territory of the fifth continent for U.S. air and naval bases.

Weinberger's new visit to Pacific countries has been assessed by observers first of all as part of the efforts of the Reagan administration to knock together a new military alliance in the region.

According to the design of the Washington strategists it should be created on the basis of unification and widening of the already existing alliances or alliances revived by the United States, such as the Manila Pact or the five-party defence agreement among Britain, Australia, Singapore, New Zealand and Malaysia, into which the United States would like to draw other ASEAN countries and Japan. These aggressive plans come up against the growing resistance of all progressive and peace forces of the region.

SRV OFFICIAL ON VIETNAMESE-INDONESIAN TALKS

PM091301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 82 p 5

[TASS reports under the general heading: "Mutual Understanding Reached"]

[Text] Jakarta, 3 Nov -- Addressing a press conference here at the end of his visit to Indonesia, SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach declared that "greater mutual understanding" was achieved during the talks with this country's leaders, and "ways were found to improve bilateral relations."

Many questions put to Nguyen Co Thach at the press conference concerned Kampuchea. The SRV foreign minister declared that no "international conference on Kampuchea" would mean anything without the participation of representatives of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK]. That country's sole legitimate representative is the PRK Government elected by the people. As for the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea," it is just a cover for the criminal Pol Pot clique.

Commenting on the results of the visit, THE INDONESIA TIMES emphasizes that Indonesia and Vietnam have common goals in Southeast Asia, including cooperation in the cause of national development and the struggle for peace and security. "It is heartening that both countries continue to keep the doors open for a continuing dialogue," the newspaper points out.

Hanoi, 3 Nov -- As VNA reports, the talks between the Vietnamese and Indonesian foreign ministers took place in an atmosphere of frankness and friendship. A wide range of problems relating to peace and stability in Southeast Asia was discussed in the course of them.

The sides reached the conclusion, the report states, that the national interests of Vietnam and Indonesia do not contradict each other and that both countries are interested in strengthening peace and security in Southeast Asia. The sides voiced the opinion that differences of views must not hinder the development of relations between the two countries and that disagreements between them should be settled by means of dialogue, on the basis of respect for each other's true interests. Agreement to promote the expansion of bilateral contacts in various spheres was reached at the talks.

CPSU DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO LAOS 3 NOV

PM091305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by V.I. Davydov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Transport and Communications Section, was in the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] 26 October through 3 November to exchange experience of party leadership in the transport sphere.

The delegation was received by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers.

SOLIDARITY, RADIO BROADCASTS URGE DEMONSTRATIONS

LD092026 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Once in a while in Gdansk, Wroclaw, Lublin and Warsaw former Solidarity activists give themselves up at militia stations after realizing that their antistate activity has no sense. Nevertheless Major (Witold Zawadski) considers that it is still too early to relax.

[Begin recording in Polish with superimposed Russian translation] Yes, total calm is still a long way off. This is shown, for example, by the leaflets which we find every day on the streets of Warsaw, in factory workshops, at railway stations, on trains, streetcars and buses. These leaflets are printed underground on the initiative of Solidarity figures who are hiding from the authorities and who as before are continuing to engage in antistate activity. We have found many leaflets in recent days calling for a strike to be staged throughout the country on 10 November, the second anniversary of the registration of Solidarity.

Underground Solidarity does not limit itself to the distribution of leaflets. Recently militia organs have discovered several underground radio stations. Literally the other day an automatic radio station was discovered in Wroclaw. Support is being given to Solidarity's antisocialist underground by foreign propaganda centers. These are primarily Free Europe, Voice of America, France-Inter and BBC radio stations which are all mounting uninterrupted broadcasts in Polish. Moreover Poland is literally full of various foreign printed matter. Here, for example, are the latest issues of the KULTURA journal which is published in Polish in Paris. This issue carries interviews with Solidarity leaders who are hiding underground.

Apart from instructions on methods of staging strikes, weapons are also being prepared which may be used against the forces protecting public order. These are sharpened spikes for puncturing motor vehicle tires, wooden clubs bound with iron and also homemade grenades. The militia and security services are ready to stop any demonstrations which are being prepared by the antisocialist underground. We clearly realize that we must preserve calm and order on the streets of Warsaw and other towns in the republic. This is absolutely necessary for the country and society. [end recording]

ANTI-POLISH RADIO CAMPAIGN CRITICIZED

LD091642 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1400 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary: "At an Acute Angle"]

[Text] It would probably be senseless to try to ascertain which of the many instructions issued for the conspiratorial activists of the former Solidarity -- predominantly by Radio Free Europe and VOA stations -- is Polish in origin, and which have been put together in the editorial offices of these and other radio stations in the West, or to be exact, in the specialist centers of psychological warfare.

It has become the rule for the radio stations mentioned above, together with France-Inter, the BBC and Deutsche Welle, to relinquish all authorial rights in favor of the fundamental (?organization) of conspiratorial opposition in Poland, the so-called provisional coordinating commission of Solidarity. Meanwhile, obviously, they do not refer to authentic sources of information or to the provenance of the provocative guidelines. Yet, at the same time, every program by these radio stations relating to the Polish People's Republic is literally crammed with this ostensible authenticity. Here one should point out that the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] activists, and after them the Solidarity activists, demagogically emblazoned the notion of authenticity on all their banners and sumbols. For they were fighting, after all, for the authentic rights of the workers, for authentic democracy, and so on.

Over the 16 months that elapsed between the days of August 1980 and December 1981, the KSS-KOR activists who had taken up leading posts in the various links of Solidarity faithfully carried out the instructions of the subversive Western centers. However, the scenario worked out in some detail and code named "The Spring Will be Ours," was not realized, and for several fundamental reasons. The main reason was lack of volunteers to participate in the ranks of underground Solidarity's storm troops which were -- according to a closely elaborated scenario -- to make their way to the forests when spring came. The instructions issued from Munich regarding ostensible mass preparations for demonstations on the anniversary of the 3 May Constitution were also not crowned with any particularly big success. The local incidents that took place in certain Polish towns, just like the attempts to organize demonstrations, cost the ringleaders of the conspiracy efforts that were disproportionately large, mainly in the form of extreme moves. For instance, churches were selected as assembly points for the demonstrators, and the services taking place in the churches were exploited.

Lately the activity of the specialists at the centers of political subversion who act against People's Poland has entered something akin to a new phase. [Word indistinct] one represents the diversionary activity of political opposition in Poland. In the programs of the radio stations of a subversive nature -- among which as usual RFE leads -- in the context of a so-called new phase of struggle, a new wave of appeals to strike is in full spate.

In recent days, during the programs of RFE and the smaller radio centers that ply the same current, on several dozen occasions there have been appeals or comments on [word indistinct] appeals to begin boycotts of enterprises, to organize mass demonstrations and so on. On the instruction of the American CIA, the anti-Polish radio diversionists are trying in every manner to accomplish a turnabout in events in order to restore in Poland the state of anarchy that reigned before 13 December 1981.

For many days now a wide assortment of types of strikes have been proposed. The coordinated nature of the massed appeals forces one to take thought, we read in TRYBUNA LUDU. The models utilized by a certain propaganda classic of the Third Reich are probably not foreign to the heads and instigators of the Munich radio station and of the mass media that are cousin to it.

Generally [word indistinct] from RFE manipulate (?the contents of) any kind of leaflet, referring on many occasions to them in reports, commentaries and reviews of the Western press. In the RFE programs on 25 October an article in the lower Silesian conspiratorial bulletin SOLIDARNOSC WALCZACA was quoted. The contents of the article tell us what the underground extremists are counting on and what they intend to do. They wish to gain victory through strikes, passive resistance and street demonstrations. Their aim is to create a sort of underground state and to provoke the authorities into initiating a civil war.

One can learn from the broadcasts of various Western radio stations what program underground Solidarity has worked out for the coming months. Following in the footsteps of the RFE editors, one could define this program as a strike calendar. Scenarios of this sort display little originality.

Just as before, the present propaganda campaign contains elements of psychological blackmail and threats against all those who do not want to follow the trail of the provocateurs from the counterrevolutionary conspirators and their foreign backers. That partnership aims at extremely precise goals which fit into the general current of the strategy of the anticommunist crusade announced by the President of the United States. While making efforts to appear as a friend of the Poles, the President simultaneously organizes an economic blockade of the Polish People's Republic, which damages the interests of millions of Polish citizens. We feel the effects of these steps, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote recently. Earlier still we experienced the cost of incessant strikes. Although it is not easy for us, although we are merely at the start of the road of creating order in our shared home and of overcoming the crisis, we nevertheless know that this road leads in the right direction. Let us add that this is a road for those who want a strong, independent and socialist Poland.

IZVESTIYA CITES USIA DOCUMENT ON POLISH EVENTS

LD091606 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 9 TASS -- "The adventuristic foreign policy course of the present Republican administration clearly attests to the fatally reckless approach of the President of the United States to questions of war and peace which are of vital importance to the destinies of peoples, IZVESTIYA writes today. The newspaper points out that one of the manifestations of such an attitude to international problems is "the policy of ideological provocations and acts of subversion against countries of the socialist community, against the entire peaceful mankind, which is regarded as of paramount importance by the administration."

IZVESTIYA writes, specifically, that over many years, the United States has been gradually preparing subversive plans for destabilisation of the situation in the Polish People's Republic. According to the information of the Ministry of the Interior of the Polish People's Republic over 400 centres for "maintaining political opposition in Poland", the centres actually seeking to undermine people's power in Poland, have been set up by June 1981 in NATO countries, above all the United States itself.

It is pointed out in the article that a new concrete confirmation of this is the secret directive-circular of the USIA that was just made public by the Austrian newspaper VOLKSSTIMME, the circular for the staging of subversive actions against Poland in 1979-1980. The authors of the circular give the lists of institutions, persons, with whom it is necessary to be in contact -- to "thank" some of them, to "issue monetary grants" to others, to discredit still others. Given also is a list of concrete individuals in the Polish People's Republic with whom it is necessary to keep in touch, with the indication of who and how much should be paid.

IZVESTIYA writes that it follows from the document that masters in subversive activities in the USIA planned to use widely in their unsavoury aims also institutions of higher learning in the United Staes, which were instructed to "build bridges" to higher educational establishments in Poland. Thus, 15,000 dollars was allocated to the Pittsburgh University, while the authorities of the Johns Hopkins University were given an award of eight thousand dollars for the "program of exchange" with Jagiellonian University in Krakow.

In that document, too, the U.S. instigators of the cold war are true to themselves, the newspaper writes. With the calculation typical of traders they cynically considered all the pluses and minuses of the political situation in the People's Republic of Poland. And all this was being done long before the events of August 1980 which the hirelings of Western propaganda like so much to recall now.

"The document published attests to the methods of work characteristic for U.S. espionage services: bribery, blackmail, and, if necessary, the sending of provocateurs, of assassins to 'destabilize' the political systems that do not suit Washington... The intrigues of the USIA-CIA against the Polish People's Republic ended in a failure. And this could not have been otherwise, the events in Poland are developing not according to a scenario prepared in Washington," IZVESTIYA writes in conclusion.

POLISH ARMY VOWS TO SAFEGUARD PUBLIC SECURITY

PM091337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Conference in Warsaw"]

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Nov -- A conference of the Polish Army higher command personnel has been held here in which, the PAP agency reports, Army General W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, and Polish minister of national defense, took part.

The conference summed up the results of tackling of the tasks facing the army in 1982 and defined the main avenues of the armed forces' activity for the immediate period and for 1983. Those taking part in the conference, PAP notes, stressed that the Polish Army will unfailingly help to safeguard public calm and security in Poland.

FRG DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICIES ASSESSED

PM091103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 82 p 4

[Correspondent Yuliy Yakhontov dispatch: "Bonn: 1 Month On"]

[Text] Bonn, November -- The new FRG Government headed by H. Kohl, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union [CDU] has now been in power for 1 month. Passions of the top floors of political power are subsiding little by little. Sensational headlines are disappearing from the newspaper pages. There are no television broadcasts from the Bundestag auditorium dragging on late into the evening, nor endless pictures on the screen of the leaders of political parties giving interviews or making statements. Everything seems to be returning to its long-established order. The top officials have been replaced in the Federal Chancellor's Office and in almost all the ministries: "Schmidt's people" have gone, and "Kohl's people" have been appointed. And the people have been promised a "major turn" away from unemployment and other economic adversities that have tormented the country.

Major changes in the FRG were long overdue. This was evidenced by the constantly worsening internal political situation -- a direct consequence of the economic troubles caused by the general crisis of the capitalist system. We have been observing a steady drop in production, the bankruptcy of medium-sized and sometimes even large firms, long stagnation in certain sectors of industry, a progressive rise in the number of unemployed, which was close to 2 million, growth in the state debt and foreign trade deficit, inflationary trends and much else besides.

Alarmed by the fact that no levers were capable of getting the economy moving again, leading figures in the banking and industrial world began inclining toward the idea that a change of government in Bonn could be the salvation. They expected it to have the psychological effect of a "new beginning." Morover, these circles were stepping up their demands for the introduction of some variation of "Reaganomics" in the FRG. That is, the intensive switching of capital from social funds to the safes of monopolies. This is by no means due to liking for their transatlantic boss. On the contrary, it is intended to strengthen the position of West German corporations in the competitive struggle against American rivals. The Social Democratic government could not implement an overtly neoconservative philosophy -- "everything for the rich and strong, and nothing for the poor and weak" -- without risking losing its influence among the masses.

The leadership of the liberal bourgeois Free Democratic Party [FDP] took on the task of removing the Social Democratic Party [SPD] from power in Bonn. Even under the threat of creating a split in its own ranks the FDP leadership tore up the coalition with the Social Democrats and entered into an alliance with the chief bourgeois grouping in the country -- the CDU and the Christian Social Union.

The program of "economic and social renewal" presented by the new government has elicted stormy criticism not only from representatives of the present opposition -- the Social Democrats -- but also from the country's largest mass organization -- the German Trade Union Federation [DGB]. It is important for the new government to enlist its support. The stand of the DGB, which is backed by millions of working people, can play an appreciable role in the outcome of the early parliamentary election promised for 6 March next year.

The program put forward proposes that the population "hold its breath for a while," as people say here. This program, which provides for a freeze and even a reduction in social expenditure, marks the start of a "big switch" of capital to the monopolies, for which purpose the change was, in fact, carried out in Bonn. Naturally this method of "improving the economy" meets with resistance from West German working people.

A German Communist Party statement points out that through its policy of curtailing the social security system and sharply limiting the masses' purchasing power, the government is contributing greatly to exacerbating the crisis and is aggravating its bitter consequences for the working people.

Floods of demonstrators have surged into the streets and squares of West German cities. On more than one Saturday, tens and hundreds of thousands of people have taken to the streets of Dortmund, Munich, Frankfurt am Main, and other cities and population centers.

It is an impressive sight: Columns many kilometers long and squares filled to bursting with people. "Work, not missiles!" "For working people's unity!" "Down with antiworker policy!" -- These demands resounding in the speeches invariably elicit shouts of approval from the participants in rallies. The present demonstrations are regarded here merely as a beginning. The FRG working people's struggle against the offensive on their rights is just getting under way. The assessment by transatlantic observers, who are attentively following the developing of the situation on the Rhine, is noteworthy. Some of them, like THE NEW YORK TIMES, for example, are predicting "the start of a period of instability."

Indeed, stability does not exist. Many questions remain open. It still has not been finally decided whether the early parliamentary election promised for next March will take place. Certain FDP leaders fear, not without reason, that voters will punish their party for betraying the coalition with the Social Democrats, and that the FDP will not even get the cherished 5 percent of the vote which would enable it to enter the Bundestag. The CDU leaders are in no hurry either. Many people here believe that the "Christians" now have no chance of getting a majority in a general election on their own. Without the Free Democrats, H. Kohl's government will hardly be able to hold out without the FDP. The figure of F.-J. Strauss looms on the horizon. It was no accident that he did not join the present Cabinet, reckoning that it would be short-lived. Changes have occurred with the Social Democrats. H. Schmidt has declined for health reasons to stand for the chancellorship again. Within the SPD, this job has now been entrusted to former Justice Minister Vogel.

How much will the rightward shift in domestic policy affect foreign policy? The present FRG leaders speak insistently about the "continuity" of the new coalition's policy in international affairs and about its "straightforwardness and predictability." The "continuation of an active policy of peace" is set as one of the chief tasks in relations with the countries of Central and East Europe. Official statements emphasize not only the "observance of, but also the breathing of life" into treaties and agreements with socialist states. The Federal Government, Chancellor H. Kohl has declared, will continue to show concern for "real detente, for dialogue and cooperation."

The FRG's objective interests lie at the basis of economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. These ties are a factor of considerable importance in providing industry with orders, raw materials, semifinished products, and fuel. They are also a factor in curbing unemployment and strengthening the FRG's competitiveness in world markets. Finally, mutually advantageous cooperation is the material foundation of detente and good-neighborliness.

The Soviet Trade and Industrial Exhibition held recently in Duesseldorf graphically demonstrated the USSR's broad potential, and the great interest of FRG business circles in developing a reliable, long-term partnership. Contracts worth more than DM1 billion were concluded or discussed between Soviet organizations and West German firms during the exhibition.

The prospects for giving concrete substance to the concluded treaties and agreements were examined during the 11th session of the USSR-FRG Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation held in Bonn. Its meetings took place in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere.

At the same time, the West German public is concerned by certain "accents" in the new government's foreign policy premises. Attention is drawn above all, to the fact that loyalty to Washington is proclaimed..."the basis of the policy of actively ensuring peace." Does this formula not hide, as people here say, a "horse's hoof" which could kick back at themselves? If this "policy basis" is to be understood as blind following of the present U.S. policy aimed at confrontation and the arms race, then this road is the direct opposite of actively ensuring peace. Polemicizing with H. Kohl's thesis, SPD chairman W. Brandt pointed out that the basis of the state's policy "is not the Atlantic alliance but our own Constitution," that is, the FRG's state interests.

The stand on disarmament also leaves room for different interpretations. On the one hand, the government statement ranks among the chief aims "the creation of the necessary equilibrium at the lowest possible level of arms," while ensuring peace using weapons alone is declared a "fatal error." On the other hand, there is talk of unconditional support for Washington's proposals in the sphere of strategic arms and medium-range nuclear facilities, although these proposals are aimed at blocking talks, upsetting the existing parity and ensuring U.S. military superiority. Nor does the unreserved support for NATO's "dual decision," with whose help Washington intends to open the way into West Europe and onto FRG territory, above all, for its Pershing II's and cruise missiles, tie in with the statements about allegiance to peace in Europe. The Pentagon regards these "first strike" weapons as the chief material basis of its strategic plans for waging a "limited" war in Europe.

Of course, the contradictory nature of Bonn's positions is nothing new. The discrepancy between real security interests and decisions which do not accord with these interests was clearly apparent back in 1979, when Washington imposed the ill-starred missile decision on a number of the European NATO partners. Its incompatibility with the FRG population's peaceful aspirations was becoming increasingly obvious. And the Atlantic deal on the Pershings was one of the chief issues over which strife was growing in the former ruling coalition. The to-ing and fro-ing between detente and confrontation, between verbal expressions of love of peace and adherence to the NATO missile decision was, in the opinion of West German Communists, the chief reason for the collapse of the government of Social Democrats and Free Democrats. So far there are no grounds for thinking that the new coalition government has taken its predecessors' experience into account.

At the same time, resistance to American diktat to the attempts to impose a policy of confrontation and to a furious arms race is becoming the dominant public movement in the FRG. No political grouping can get off scot-free with disregarding this movement.

The future will show where the new government will lead the country, along what paths, and how far it will be able and willing to preserve the positive things that have been created over long years and at considerable effort in bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG, in the sphere of detente on the European Continent, and in strengthening peace throughout the world.

FRG'S STRAUSS SUPPORTS REAGAN'S FOREIGN POLICY

LD092352 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0110 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 Nov (TASS) -- For the FRG rightists, whose leader is Strauss, detente has really come to "stick in their throats," writes Yuliy Yakhontov in today's PRAVDA, commenting on the speech made by the chairman of the CDU and Prime Minister of Bavaria F.J. Strauss, at the international conference on questions of strategy arranged by the Hans Seidel Foundation, which is close to his party.

Strauss, notes the correspondent, called on people to act in such a way that "detente could be broken off." He would be happy to bury it, but understands that he would not succeed in doing this. He adjured the West to at last show "firmness and decisiveness" in answer to the Soviet challenge."

Noting that the orator openly came out absolutely in favor of the deployment in West Europe of new nuclear missile weapons, and primarily in the FRG, the author sums up: "At a time when in a majority of countries people are openly indignant at the aggressive great-power policy of the present U.S. leadership, the leader of the Bavarian CDU applauds Reagan with satisfaction, since he has moved away from detente and decided that the United States should "again take world political responsibility upon itself."

"The kindred spirit between the present rulers in Washington and those of like minds in the FRG cannot fail to attract the attention of all people, to whom the attainment of detente is dear."

FRG'S WOERNER IN U.S. FOR MILITARY TALKS

LD100730 Moscow TASS in English 0723 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Washington November 10 TASS -- West German Defence Minister Manfred Woerner is paying a visit to the U.S. capital. He has been received by U.S. Vice-President George Bush, and yesterday held talks with Secretary of State Shultz and Defence Secretary Weinberger. The Pentagon has announced in this connection that the sides discussed mutual problems in U.S.-West German military relations.

Observers believe that the agenda was topped by the question of the fulfilment by the U.S. West European allies, particularly the New West German Government, of their commitments to deploy the latest U.S. medium-range nuclear-missile systems on their territories. At the end of next year as many as 572 U.S. nuclear missiles, Pershing-2 and cruise missiles will begin to be installed in West Germany, Britain, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands in accordance with the decision passed by the Brussels session of the NATO council in December 1979.

The United States is now bringing gross pressure to bear on its NATO allies to secure the unquestionable fulfillment of the alliance's decisions. It is in this context that Woerner's visit to the United States is viewed here. Judging by the statements made by him after the talks, the new West German Government intends to do Washington's bidding despite large-scale protests within the country against this course. Our government, Woerner said, reiterates its commitment to missile deployments.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV, TURKISH LEADERS CORRESPOND

LD091844 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 9 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev sent a message to the head of state, Chief of the General Staff and Chairman of the National Security Council of the Republic of Turkey General Kenan Evren. In the message on behalf of (?the Soviet) people and from himself personally, Leonid Brezhnev conveyed to Kenan Evren and the friendly Turkish people congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of Turkey's National Day, the 59th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic.

In the reply message, Kenan Evren expressed gratitude for congratulations and on his part wished, on behalf of the Turkish nation and from himself personally, sound health and happiness to Leonid Brezhnev and to the Soviet people, Turkey's neighbours.

The messages express the confidence that relations of good-neighbourliness and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Turkey will be developed further due to joint efforts to the benefit of both countries and peoples, in the interests of universal peace.

Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov sent a message to Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey Bulent Ulusu conveying to him congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the 59th anniversary of the Republic of Turkey.

In the reply message, Bulent Ulusu expressed gratitude for congratulations and on his part, conveyed on behalf of the Turkish Government and from himself personally, the wishes of good health and happiness to Nikolay Tikhonov and the Soviet people.

The messages express the hope that relations of good-neighbourliness and mutually advantageous cooperation existing between the Soviet Union and Turkey will continue developing successfully in the interests of both countries and peoples.

SOVIET-TURKISH WORK ON JOINT DAM PROJECT PRAISED

LD092128 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Honorable listeners, the Soviet Union has always attached great importance to economic relations with foreign countries. The resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress envisages constant and long-term [words indistinct].

Turkey is one of the countries with which the Soviet Union has successful technical and economic cooperation. Nine years have passed since an agreement was signed between the Soviet Union and Turkey on building a dam on the Arpa Cayi River, which crosses the border, and now the dam is built.

The area which to be submerged has been prepared and the water accumulation has already begun. This work will continue for 3 years and then the water installations will be operational. (?We are sure) that the Arpa Cayi Dam, with 525 million cubic metres capacity, will soon serve the economies of both countries and will provide irrigation for 52,000 hectares of land in each the Soviet Union and Turkey.

It should be pointed out that the Arpa Cayi Dam is a large project established within the framework of Soviet-Turkish economic cooperation. A Soviet-Turkish joint commission was established for coordinating the work of Soviet and Turkish construction workers. The work was carried out successfully. The Soviet [word indistinct] provided part of the work as well as the construction of feeder roads and the filling of the water installation area. Other work was carried out by Turkey.

It must be pointed out that mutual understanding and cooperation were noticeable during the joint operations at the water installation work site. Turkish engineers, technicians and workers had the opportunity to benefit directly from the vast experiences of Soviet experts in preparing the project and building the Turkish hydrotechnical project.

Outlines of the water installations are planned to be submitted to the Directorate of the Water Department. The aim of this is to provide the Turkish experts with the possibility of carrying out maintenance and repair works, if necessary, on the Turkish side of the dam.

The Arpa Cayi water installation complex, which is a glorious example of partnership with equal rights and of benefit for both sides, remains one of the most important projects built through Soviet-Turkish economic and technical cooperation, and thus contributes greatly to the development of good-neighborliness between our countries and our peoples.

CONTROVERSY SURROUNDS U.S. STOCKPILING IN NORWAY

PM091553 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent N. Ivanov report under the rubric "On A Topical Theme": "What the Norwegians Did Not Know"]

[Text] Helsinki, Oslo -- Many Scandinavian newspapers have described a report sent from Washington by a NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA correspondent as the sensation of the year. The point is not only that a secret Pentagon plan has been made public. This story lifts a corner of the curtain that conceals Washington's behind-the-scenes machinations and demonstrates American politicians methods and means with regard to their NATO partners.

As is known, over a year ago, a U.S.-Norwegian agreement was signed on the creation of heavy armaments dumps intended for equipping an American Marine brigade. In the event of a so-called "crisis situation" more than 10,000 Marines will be shipped "light" from the United States to Norway, and everything necessary for arming the brigade must be kept in these dumps.

The Pentagon generals' demands cannot be said to have delighted the Norwegains. Many of the country's prominent politicians and public figures came out against the heavy armaments stockpiling. The signing of the American-Norwegian agreement was preceded by a whole series of talks. In order to lull the wave of protests, an item was specially included in the document reaffirming that the agreement does not rule out the Norwegian policy of renouncing the deployment of foreign troops and nuclear weapons on the country's territory in peacetime. Washington solemnly declared its respect for the principles of Norway's "base policy."

It has now become known that, while some American politicians were completing the formulation of the agreement, others cast it aside as an empty scrap of paper. By that time, the Pentagon had already prepared a plan for equipping the Marines with nuclear weapons. The Finnish newspaper HELSINGIN SANOMAT writes that the American Marines who will land in Norway in the event of a "crisis situation" will have nuclear weapons. So the Americans will not travel "light" to Norway at all: The generals have decided to give them all they need to conduct hostilities with nuclear weapons.

The newspaper HUFVUDSTADSBLADET recalls that the American dumps in Norway's Trondelag Provice will have 155-mm Howitzers. These guns could use nuclear shells. Norway's FRIHETEN newspaper writes that the necessary equipment will be concentrated at Norwegian airfields in advance.

The report from Washington has caused disputes in the country's public and political circles. Some people are now trying to lull the wave of protests and make the NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA report appear routine -- it is only a matter of remote plans, they say. Is that really true? According to press reports the first consignment of American heavy armaments has already arrived in Norway.

USSR CANNOT REMAIN INDIFFERENT TO U.S. GULF BUILDUP

LD092350 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 9 TASS -- TASS Political Observer Sergey Kulik writes:

Resolutely concemning the Pentagon's decision to hold large military exercises in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean late in November-early in December, the press of littoral states is expressing the opinion that the policy of the United States in the area is at glaring contradiction to the vital interests of its peoples, threatens seriously the cause of world peace.

How does Washington justify the sending of its warships to areas far away from the United States, and conducting their militaristic operations under the pretext of protecting the "vital interests" of the United States? U.S. propaganda asserted in the past that military armadas flying the U.S. flag appeared in the Indian Ocean to decide the problem of U.S. hostages in Iran. The hostages ceased to be the problem long ago, but the build-up of U.S. military might in the region continues.

Washington went so far as to work out the five-year plan (1981-1985) of "strategic development" or, more precisely, strategic recolonisation of the Indian Ocean. A huge sum, about 30 billion dollars, has been allocated for the implementation of the plan.

The United States clearly set itself the aim of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone under its military and political domination so as to hamper the anti-imperialist struggle of the newly-free Asian and African states, to prevent them from deciding on the use of their own resources. The dangerous tension is heightening in the Indian Ocean [words indistinct] result, through the fault of imperialism, conflicts are raging or smouldering in the vast region stretching from the Near and Middle East to South East Asia.

It is quite apparent that the Soviet Union cannot be indifferent to such dangerous developments close to its own borders. The Soviet Union cannot remain indifferent to a constant military threat of imperialists to security and independence of states that are the Soviet Union's friends. This is [words indistinct] the Soviet Union opposes the U.S. policy of staking on strength with the course of limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean and turning it into a peace zone.

It is Washington that bears full responsibility for the fact that the constructive proposals of the Soviet Union, supported by peoples of all countries of the Indian Ocean basin, have not yet been implemented. It is the United States that unilaterally disrupted in 1978 the talks with the Soviet Union on the limitation of military activity in the Indian Ocean.

Closely linking its imperial ambitions with the anti-Soviet strategy, the U.S. ruling circles try to present as a source of threat in the area not U.S. aircraft carriers, not U.S. military bases but the presence of Soviet Armed Forces in the Caucasus in Central Asia, and [word indistinct] in western Siberia.

How far such assertions are from truth is shown again by the (?roving) provocative exercises of the Pentagon in Lebanon, Sudan, Oman, and Somalia, that is in an area that is far away from the U.S. territory, but close to the borders of the Soviet Union and in the epicentre of the explosive Middle East [word indistinct]. It is a usual method of Reagan diplomacy to place the blame at the door of others, and it is used also in the approach to [words indistinct] the Indian Ocean.

U.S. MARINES IN BEIRUT ACT AS SHIELD FOR ISRAEL

PM091423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 82 p 5

[Dispatch from special correspondent Yu. Glukhov: "'Leathernecks' on Recon Beach: How the Pentagon is Providing a Military Shield for Israeli Aggression"]

[Text] Beirut, 5 Nov -- The Stars and Stripes are flying above a Beirut beach near the airport. Next to the flag is a handwritten sign in English, which reads: "Recon Beach, Beirut, Lebanon. With thanks from USMC." USMC is short for "U.S. Marine Corps." The beach has been occupied by U.S. Marines who, together with the French and Italians, landed on the Lebanese coast in the guise of an "international force." They immediately established combat positions, filling green nylon bags with sand.

The appearance in Lebanon of the "leathernecks," as the Marines are nicknamed, is being accompanied by a big propaganda exercise. Washington would not like the Lebanese to notice that their hospitality is being enjoyed by soldiers of the same power which is ultimately responsible for the Israeli aggression in Lebanon.

The Yankees are not doing any shooting here. They are sporting spanking new uniforms, staging amateur talent concerts and behaving like extras in a theatrical production -- playing to the gallery. Washington directors are using them to mount a production in which the Pentagon is cast in the role of noble knight -- Lebanon's savior and defender. But this is sheer hokum. The increasing U.S. military presence in Lebanon has entirely different aims.

Look at how oddly positioned the U.S. servicemen are -- with their backs to the Israelis, who are some 100 meters away. But then, there is nothing odd about this. Israel and the United States are allies. They present a united front. Only last year the two countries' defense ministers signed a strategic alliance agreement. This agreement envisages cooperation in the conduct of operations in the Near East. Lebanon has become another theater for U.S.-Israeli joint operations. The boys from the Marines are not here to sun themselves on Lebanese beaches.

As we know, they took part in the separation of the warring parties in West Beirut. The United States gave guarantees that the undefended city would not be subjected to an Israeli invasion. These guarantees could have been enforced by the Marines but they retreated, clearing the way for the Israelis, who invaded West Beirut and organized a bloodbath in Sabra and Shatila.

"The 6th Fleet diplomats," as the Marines were dubbed by the Beirut weekly MONDAY MORNING, then returned and took up key positions. They control Beirut International Airport and the highway leading to occupied South Lebanon. According to a WASHINGTON POST report, U.S. Marines are preparing to start patrolling the Beirut-Damascus highway also. Among their tasks will be to check out possible PLO fighters still carrying on the struggle against the Israeli occupationists. Tel Aviv is thus enlisting the Pentagon's support in carrying out its punitive operations.

Ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet, headed by the aircraft carrier Guam, are now anchored off the Lebanese coast. The U.S. positions are, in effect, the first line of Israel's borders, freed from the need to control the situation in such a difficult area as Beirut, Tel Aviv is now able to concentrate on the Syrian front and intensify its provocations against Syria.

As for the Lebanese who agreed to accept a "multinational force," compared with an Israeli occupation: They chose it as the lesser of two evils. No, the U.S. Marines are not spilling blood on Lebanese soil, but incalculable amounts of it have already been spilled by their allies -- the Israeli military.

The Yankees are not killing but they have walked into Lebanon over piles of corpses. Israel's aggression in Lebanon is being carried out with U.S. weapons and money, and from behind a U.S. political and now also a military shield. As the Lebanese newspaper ASH-SHA'B writes, inspired by such support, the Israeli military is again putting pressure on Lebanon aimed at forcing it to agree to sign a capitulationist "peace" agreement.

Strolling through the ruins of Beirut and observing the Lebanese tragedy, one cannot help recalling how many honeyed lies about peace in the Near East were told not so long ago in Camp David. The Israeli aggression in Lebanon is one of the culminations of that "peace." Abandoning pretense, Camp David diplomacy is now showing its true colors -- those of a U.S. Marine. Atll the signs are that the United States will go to any lengths to shield Tel Aviv's brigandage behind its flag. It is hard to see how aiding and abetting an aggressor squares with the respect for the integrity, national sovereignty and independence of a state with which the United States maintains de jure normal diplomatic relations.

VOICE OF ISRAEL 'PROPAGANDA' CRITICIZED

LD100838 Moscow TASS in English 0732 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 10 TASS -- "If all the data on casualties in the Syrian Army reported by the "Voice of Israel" radio station are put together, one could get the impression that the Syrian Army exists no longer" a KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes today. "The Zionist propaganda [word indistinct] over and over again (in words, of course) all the fighters of the Palestinian Resistance Movement and the National Patriotic Forces of Lebanon".

"However, in reality the Syrian units in the Al-Biqa' Valley worthily repulsed the invaders and are ready to stop any provocations of the aggressor", the article points out. "The resistance forces on the occupied territories have not been eliminated either, no matter how much it was desired by the Tel Aviv rulers. The patriots continue to deliver blows at the invaders".

The Zionist propaganda, certainly, plays down the fact that the Israeli Army has become an instrument of [words indistinct] of realization of the expansionist plans of the Tel Aviv ruling circles, which in fact are putting into practice the plans of U.S. imperialism and are enjoying its unlimited support", the newspaper stresses.

The 'Voice of Israel' stops short of nothing in its attempts to justify Zionist crimes, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA points out. "In this respect Tel Aviv propaganda specialists are on a par with those whose 'exploits' they glorify. While Israeli invaders, with their savage reprisals against peaceful Palestinians and Lebanese have shown that they are worthy followers of Hiterlite butchers, the radio aggressors are demonstrating that they are no less capable disciples of Goebbels".

The newspaper recalls that Tel Aviv, along with the plan of invading Lebanon, was working out the plan of an operation on the ideological support of the aggression. About a year before the aggression, the government information board prepared statements and [word indistinct] which explained the "logic" of the invasion. "They were really foresighted. But this did not help Zionists. After suffering a political and moral defeat in the first war, i.e. in the course of the armed aggression, they are suffering a defeat in their ideological war as well."

WOUNDED PALESTINIANS FLOWN TO MOSCOW

PM081655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 82 p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Aid to Victims"]

[Text] A group of wounded Palestinians, the victims of Israeli aggression, have been conveyed to Moscow from Damascus by an Aeroflot aircraft. They have come to the Soviet Union for treatment at the invitation of the Union of Societies of the Red Cross, the Red Crescent of the USSR and of the USSR Ministry of Health.

NICARAGUA IMPOSES EMERGENCY MEASURES NEAR BORDER

PM091649 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 82 p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Martial Law Imposed"]

[Text] Managua, 5 Nov -- The Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction has imposed martial law in five departments bordering on Honduras from which daily reports are coming in of armed attacks by counterrevolutionary gangs of Somoza supporters entrenched in the neighboring country. This measure, the decree of the government's leading council points out, has been dictated by the need to safeguard the security of the population of the border regions and the country's territorial integrity in view of the constant threat of armed invasion of Nicaragua from Honduras.

Under the decree the functions of enforcing public order, state security and defense in the regions placed under martial law are handed over to the military organs. At the same time it has been decided to extend until 30 May next year the state of emergency existing throughout the country's territory.

RAIDS AGAINST NICARAGUA FROM HONDURAS DETAILED

PM091311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 82 p 4

[Special correspondent L. Kostanyan "Reportage From Nicaragua": "Undeclared War"]

[Text] It was 0530 hours when the twin-engined plane bombed the fuel dumps in Corinto. It dropped two "rockets" -- incendiary bombs -- but missed.

The port of Corinto is a city on the Pacific coast, small but of vital importance for Nicaragua. Through this port comes the oil supplied to the country by fraternal Latin American countries -- Mexico and Venezuela, which have pledged to help the rebirth of the republic, utterly ravaged by the Somoza dynasty of dictators. Other necessary cargoes for the Nicaraguans are also delivered here. But all the same, oil is the most important. Huge storage tanks have been installed in the waterside sector of the city to receive it. The silver cylinders are clearly visible from afar. That was what the carrion crow was aiming for.

"The plane made its raid from the direction of the Honduran border. Naturally, it carried no identification markings. "This is not the first sortie," I was told by Sgt 1st Class Sergio (Lokayo Kharkin), commander of a coast guard subunit. "We opened fire and forced the plane to deviate from its target."

The raid on Corinto is just one of many attempts to stifle the Sandinist revolution and with it the hopes for further changes in Central America, Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the leading council of the Nicaraguan Government, noted. An undeclared war is being waged against Nicaragua by American imperialism and its accomplice -- the Honduran military regime.

The American Administration appropriates huge sums for these purposes. At the beginning of this year it appropriated $19 million "to destabilize the Nicaraguan Government." Soon after this, as the Washington correspondent of the Mexican newspaper EL DIA reported, Reagan agreed with Congress on the transfer of $60 million to Honduran President Suazo Cordova for the same purposes, plus another $30 million or so in the form of military aid. There are now at least 100 American instructors and "advisers" in Honduras. Elaborating plans for aggression against Nicaragua, on the Pentagon's instructions, Honduran airfields in regions bordering on Nicaragua are being modernized. Helicopters, tanks and other combat hardware are sent there from the United States.

The Nicaraguan-Honduran border has become a very hot spot. According to the calculations of the American AP agency, in the last 3 years more than 80 armed provocations have taken place from the Honduran side.

Not yet daring to go as far as direct intervention, the Pentagon and the CIA are trying to use the counterrevolutionary rabble and mercenaries to stifle our revolution, Rene Vivas, Nicaraguan deputy minister of the interior, stated in a talk with your correspondent. About 5,000 renegades of this kind are now concentrated in Honduras, where under the leadership of American military "advisers" and instructors they are preparing to invade Nicaragua. Some specialize in subversion and furtive killings, others study methods of organizing sabotage.

"Over there," my interlocutor went on, indicating a place near the border on the map, "there are also large formations of Honduran forces. American interventionists could join them at any moment. The preparations for agression are proceeding so intensively that they cannot be concealed...."

In the Ministry of the Interior I was told how Rene Vivas recently personally led an operation to eliminate a relatively large enemy grouping consisting of saboteurs sent in from Honduran territory and local counterrevolutionaries entrenched on Nicaraguan soil. The operation was far from easy. Sandinist Army fighters had to penetrate the most remote places, not infrequently using machetes to cut a path. All the same, the Sandinists routed the bandits.

Enemies also try to use internal counterrevolution for subversive purposes, Rene Vivas said, but here too their calculations fail. Weeds cannot choke the good shoots on our soil. In spite of everything the people's unity is growing. The country's armed forces are gaining strength and, in a word, the revolution is advancing.

That was not only my interlocutor's opinion. When asked what will happen if American imperialism and its puppets do not follow the voice of reason and refuse to reckon with the Nicaraguan people's good will, people of the new Nicaragua replied unamimously: "We are prepared to defend the motherland."

NEW CARIBBEAN 'DEFENSE SYSTEM' ASSAILED

PM091235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Reactionary Bloc"]

[Text] Georgetown, 3 Nov -- The heads of government of a number of Caribbean island states have set up a military bloc -- the so-called "regional security and defense system." It embraces Antigua and Bermuda, Dominica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Barbados and Saint Lucia. This bloc is being given direct support by the United States and Britain, which have provided its member states with $40 million.

Commentators believe that the "regional security and defense system's" task will be to stifle the growing national liberation movement. It is proposed to form a joint coastguard police force, which will be under a single command. The reactionary nature of the new military organization is also evidenced by the fact that Grenada, which has embarked on a path of independent development, has not been admitted to it.

REGIONAL ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS DESCRIBED

Leaders in Republics

PM101015 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 8 November devotes the whole of page 3 to correspondent reports on the 7 November revolution jubilee parades in the union republic capitals, listed in the following order: Kiev, Minsk, Tashkent, Alma-Ata, Tbilisi, Baku, Vilnius, Kishinev, Riga, Frunze, Dushanbe, Yerevan, Ashkhabad and Tallinn. In all the capitals except Minsk and Baku the republic Communist Party first secretary, Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman and Council of Ministers chairman are reported as having been on the reviewing stand.

The Belorussian premier and Communist Party first secretary are not reported as having been present in Minsk, where "I.Ye. Polyakov, chairman of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.I. Brovikov, second secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; and other republic officials greeted the participants in the parade."

The Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman is not listed among those present in Baku, where local party First Secretary Aliyev and Premier Seidov saluted the parade.

Shcherbitskiy in Kiev

LD101110 [Editorial Report] Kiev in Ukrainian to Europe at 1800 GMT on 7 November carries a report on celebrations in Kiev that day marking the 65th anniversaty of the GOSR. The reporter begins his description of the ceremonies as follows:

"The clock is striking 1000. The government platform is mounted by Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of the Ukraine; Aleksey Vatchenko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Aleksandr Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers; and other party and state leaders."

The reporter goes on to announce that the festivities begin with a military parade which is followed by a civilian procession. The report on the celebrations ends at 1830 GMT.

Festivities in Alma-Alta

LD091238 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1505 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] This year will go down in history as a year of outstanding events in the life of all the nations and ethnic groups of the United Soviet homeland: the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. In the expanses of Kazakhstan, as in all the fraternal republics of the land of the Soviets, 7 November presented a vivid and moving picture of the indestructible unity and monolithic cohesion of the working people around their own Communist Party, of unbounded devotion to the shining ideals of Marxism-Leninism, of victories in work and creativity, of festive processions.

The red light of October, which opened a new era in the history of mankind, blends into the golden light of autumn. This was particularly noticeable in the garden city of Alma-Ata. In the early morning thousands and thousands of its residents headed in festive columns to New Square. On the eve of 7 November, a group of Kazakh architects and builders were awarded a USSR state prize for the architecture of a complex of buildings in this square. A majestic screen with pictures of Marx, Engels and Lenin hung from the building of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee. On the square were portraits of Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and of members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. State flags were flying. The emblems of the USSR and the fraternal republics looked down upon the square.

The guest stands were packed with veterans of the party, of the struggle for strengthening Soviet power, of the projects of the first 5-year plans and of the battles of the Great Patriotic War, noted production workers, leading figures in science and culture, leaders of ministries and departments, and representatives of party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organizations and the public.

At 1000, Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee; Comrades Aukhadiyev, Ashimov, Bashmakov, Grebenyuk, Imashev, Kozybayev, Kamalidenov, Miroshkhin, Nazarbayev, and Trofimov, members of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; and Dzhiyenbayev, candidate member of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, who were warmly greeted by those present, mounted the central stand.

Also there were Plotnikov, deputy chairman of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium; Gukasov, Zhanybekov, Karbovskiy and Mukhamed-Rakhimov, deputy chairmen of the Kazakh Council of Ministers; Lt Gen Arapov, member of the Military Council and head of the Political Directorate of the Central Asian Military District; Turysov, chairman of the Kazakh Trade Union Council; Belyakov, chairman of Alma-Ata Oblast Executive Committee; Zhakupov, first secretary of Alma-Ata Gorkom; and Koychumanov, chairman of Alma-Ata Gorispolkom.

From the central tribune, Colonel General Yazov, commander of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District, greeted and congratulated the men of the military district and the working people of Alma-Ata on the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on behalf of and on the instructions of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium and the government of the republic.

The anthems of the Soviet Union and of the Kazakh SSR were played. Salvoes of an artillery salute were fired. The military parade began. It demonstrated once again the good combat training of the units and detachments of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District and their undounded devotion to the people and to the Communist Party.

Decorated vehicles drove onto the square, accompanied by hundreds of youths dressed in white holding flags. They proclaimed glory to the Great October Revolution, the CPSU, the USSR and the flourishing of the economy and culture of all the fraternal Soviet republics united in a single family. Eight columns, one for each rayon of the city, emerged at the same time. In various ways the festive procession vividly reflected the struggle of the people of Alma-Ata and all the working people of the republic for the successful implementation of the decisions of the May 1982 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the country's Food Program which was adopted by it, and the plans and pledges of the second year of the 5-year plan.

Front-ranking production workers marched by, responding to greetings from the stand, aware of having fulfilled their civic and work duty. The collectives, associations and enterprises of Alma-Ata have secured further development of production. Most of them successfully completed the 10-month plan for the marketing of production and output of goods. Above-plan marketing of goods was worth almost R30 million.

The march-past by the military district columns was concluded by a decorated vehicle symbolizing the eternal friendship of the peoples. Young men and women in colorful national dress passed by. Flags flooded the square. Columns of sportsmen arrived. With red carnations the sportsmen formed the words which are cherished by all Soviet people: CPSU and USSR. The festive procession was followed by a large column of flag-bearers.

The working people of Alma-Ata again demonstrated their love for the socialist homeland, their ardent support for the domestic and foreign peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, their whole-hearted devotion to the ideals of the Great October Revolution and their aspiration to increase their contribution to the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and to usher in the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR in a worthy manner.

MORE GREETINGS TO LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

U.S. President

PM101141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 82 p 4

[Text] To Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Esteemed Mr Chairman,

On the USSR's national holiday I want to convey congratulations on behalf of the U.S. people to the people of the Soviet Union. The United States will continue to work for peace and for relations with the Soviet Union based on mutual restraint and respect for the principles of international law.

With respect, Ronald Reagan

DRA's Karmal, Keshtmand

OW100200 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Capitalized passages published in boldface type]

[Text] TO COMRADE LEONID ILICH BREZHNEV, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND CHAIRMAN OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM AND TO COMRADE NIKOLAY ALEKSANDROVICH TIKHONOV, CHAIRMAN OF THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution we express to you, dear comrades, and through you to the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and all the fraternal Soviet people the warmest and most cordial congratulations on our own behalf and on behalf of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and all Afghan people.

The Great October Socialist Revolution changed the course of historic development on our planet. The Soviet state, established under the leadership of the great Lenin, successfully implemented for the first time in history the ancient aspiration of people for freedom, equality and social justice and these principles became law in the Soviet people's life. The radiant ideas of revolution and grandiose deeds of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, leader of the world proletariat, and his courageous comrades in arms continue to serve as an inspiring example in our time and illuminate the road for all who arise against oppression and exploitation and who struggle for freedom and a better future for the people. The present successes of the Soviet people and their outstanding achievements in the cause of creating material and spiritual values are a remarkable example of the heights which can be achieved by genuine people's power.

The first decree of the Soviet state was the Decree on Peace. It is deeply symbolic that on the eve of the 65th anniversary of the Great October and on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government have come out with the most important foreign policy initiatives aimed at strengthening peace, ensuring international security and eliminating the threat of a thermonuclear war. the Soviet Union is a bulwark of peace and progress and is always on the side of those who struggle for freedom, independence and progressive development of peoples.

The fraternal, disinterested assistance of the Soviet Union to the freedom-loving Afghan people is a vivid manifestation of the internationalist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government. We are profoundly grateful for the great all-round support being rendered to us by our Soviet friends in our difficult time when the forces of imperialism and reaction continue to wage an undeclared war against the Afghan people and their revolution.

A conclusive victory over the enemies of the revolution will allow us to concentrate all our efforts and attention on constructive labor and implementation of the fundamental social and economic transformations outlined by the PDPA in the interests of the people of Afghanistan.

We take this opportunity to express firm conviction that the relations of friendship, fraternity and fruitful, good-neighborly cooperation between the USSR and DRA will further develop for the benefit of the people of our countries and in the interests of consolidating peace and security in the region and throughout the world.

Once again, dear Comrades Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, accept our best cordial wishes for further successes, health and prosperity for you personally and for new remarkable achievements for the great Soviet people.

[signed] BABRAK KARMAL, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, and SOLTAN ALI KESTMAND, chairman of the DRA council of Ministers.

CSSR Congratulations

AU081616 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ [Czechoslovak Communist Party] Central Committee and president of the republic, and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent a congratulatory telegram to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and to Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the national holiday of the Soviet Union -- the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution:

Dear Comrades: On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Government of the CSSR, all Czechoslovak people and our own behalf, we are sending to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Council of Ministers and all fraternal Soviet people, the most heartfelt, comradely greetings and sincere congratulations on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The years that have elapsed since the October Revolution have convincingly confirmed the vitality of Leninist ideas. These years have shown the bright perspectives of mankind in the current epoch of the transition from captialism to socialism. The revolutionary wave of Great October, multiplied by the heroic victory of the Soviet people over fascism and the liberation of enslaved peoples, swept away old exploiting regimes from a large part of the globe. The colonial system of imperialism has collapsed and the national liberation struggle of nations has become one of the important segments of the current international revolutionary movement.

The powerful international socialist system, headed by the Soviet Union, is the main revolutionary force of the present and the firm guarantee of progress and peace in the world. In the 65 years which have elapsed since the historic year of 1917, the land of great Lenin has traveled along a glorious road. The heroic Soviet people have transformed, in an historically short period, their backward country into an advanced socialist state, and are today successfully tackling the exacting tasks of the construction of communism set out by the 26th CPSU Congress. In the present complicated international situation the land of the Great October stands at the forefront of the struggle of all progressive and peace-loving forces for the preservation of world peace, freedom, independence of nations and social progress.

The CPCZ and all Czechoslovak people fully support the consistent foreign policy of peace pursued by the Soviet Union, reaffirmed in the Peace Program for the Eighties, approved by the 26th CPSU Congress, and the new peace proposals submitted by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, which show a realistic road to lasting world peace in keeping with the interests of our nations.

In firm unity with other fraternal states within the framework of the Warsaw Pact Organization and CEMA, we will continue to actively help its implementation, and the joint struggle of all progressive, democratic and peace-loving forces to avert the threat of war and thwart aggressive imperialist plans.

On this important day for all progressive mankind, in the year of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, the nations of Czechoslovakia, too, subscribe with pride to the eternal heritage of the Great October. The nations of Czechoslovakia remind themselves of the fact that the modern history of our people, their struggles for national and social liberation, the building and developing of socialism are inseparably linked with it. The visit to the Soviet Union in June this year of the Czechoslovak party and the government delegation became a convincing demonstration of the successfully developing fraternal cooperation, friendship and alliance between our parties, countries and nations.

Loyal to the legacy of the Great October, the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism the Czechoslovak Communists and all Czechoslovak working people are resolved to further strengthen and develop this unbreakable friendship, alliance and cooperation.

We wish Comrades Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, and all fraternal Soviet people new successes in building communism in the Soviet Union, in the struggle for the preservation of world peace, for social progress in the world.

GDR Telegram

AU081722 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6/7 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, have sent a greetings telegram to the leading representatives of the USSR on the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The greetings message to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, reads as follows:

Dear Comrades:

On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, we convey to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers and the entire Soviet people the most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings of the SED, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the people of the GDR.

Together with the Soviet people and the entire progressive mankind we are celebrating the jubilee of this outstanding historic event with which the workers and peasants of Russia introduced the world historic change from capitalism to socialism under the leadership of the party of Lenin. Under the lasting influence of the ideas of the Red October and the construction of the new society of humanism, freedom and social justice in the Soviet Union the struggle of the peoples for peace, social and national liberation experienced a hitherto unknown upswing. The practical experiences and theoretical findings won by the CPSU in the communist construction confirm the universally binding laws of the socialist revolution. They are inestimable for all builders of the new world.

The Communists and all working people of the GDR are very pleased to congratulate the Soviet people on the impressive work deeds that they are performing in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. They are also an inspiration and encouragement to our people to honorably fulfill the tasks set by the 10th SED Congress in further shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR.

At present, when the most aggressive circles of imperialism are unleashing a crusade against the socialist community and all progressive forces and dangerously aggravating the world situation, the Soviet Union, in accordance with its principled peace policy pursued since the announcement of the peace message of the Red October, once again proves itself as a consistent champion of peace. Its constructive and realistic iniatives which it submitted in implementing the Peace Program of the 26th CPSU Congress gives strong impetus to the struggle of the peoples for strengthining international security and halting of the arms race.

The GDR expresses its full support for the Leninist foreign policy of the USSR. In accordance with the decisions of the 10th SED Congress it will continue to actively contribute toward strengthening the community of socialist states and toward securing peace.

Dear comrades, our people celebrate the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution in the firm conviction that the close fraternal alliance with the party and the country of Lenin is a reliable guarantee for the successful socialist construction in the GDR and at the same time an influential factor of the political stability in Europe. The focal point and driving force of our alliance based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism is and will remain the close and trusting militant community of the SED and the CPSU.

In accordance with the decisions of the 10th SED Congress the GDR will continue to regard it as an honorable internationalist task to contribute with all its strength toward further consolidating and strengthening our fraternal alliance.

On the occasion of the great holiday we wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, the Communists and all citizens of the Soviet Union new great successes in building communism and in the struggle for peace and international security.

Hungarian Leaders

AU091422 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 7 Nov 82 p 3

[Greetings message from Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, and Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution]

[Text] Dear comrades:

On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, we send you and, in your person, the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and the fraternal Soviet people the heartfelt greetings and best wishes of the MSZMP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] Republic and our people as a whole.

For six and a half decades, the Great October Socialist Revolution has been showing an example to mankind and exercising a fruitful stimulating impact on the international workers movement, the international liberation movements, the struggle of the peace-loving peoples of the world and social progress. In 65 years, the Soviet people, through their purposeful creative activity and untiring struggle for peace, progress and international security, have made a decisive contribution to social progress. During their history, overcoming tremendous difficulties, the Soviet people have always succeeded in protecting the October achievements and, at the price of great sacrifices, have faithfully fulfilled their historical mission.

Under the leadership of their Leninist Communist Party, the Soviet people have achieved outstanding results in all areas of social life and are successfully working on the realization of a communist society. The successes that have been achieved are inseperably linked to the CPSU and its Leninist policy. This is a firm guarantee that the Soviet people will successfully resolve also the new tasks that arise in the course of development and carry the objectives of the 26th CPSU Congress to victory.

The Soviet power has been waging a consistent struggle for peace and security from the first moment of its existence. To this day, progressive and peace-loving people throughout the world highly value and support the rational peace policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government and their efforts for international security, world peace and social progress, because they coincide with the endeavors and aspirations of peace-loving people.

The ideas of the Great October Socialist Revolution have found a great response also among the Hungarian people who struggled for many centruies for their liberty and national independence. Hungarian internationalists fought with the Russian revolutionaries and proclaimed the Hungarian Republic of Councils in 1919 on the October pattern. The Soviet Union's victorious struggle against the fascist conquerors and our country's liberation brought freedom to our people and provided the opportunity for building a new society. For our people, who are working on implementing the resolutions of the 12th MSZMP Congress, indissoluble fraternal friendship and constantly strengthening cooperation that extends to all areas of life with the Soviet people, is an irreplaceable source of strength.

In the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and on the basis of common objectives and interests, the MSZMP and the Hungarian People's Republic are constantly strengthening their relations with the Soviet Union, in the interests of consolidating the unity of the socialist countries, strengthening the international communist and workers movement, defending peace and enhancing international security.

On the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, celebrating together with you, it is our heartfelt wish that your self-sacrificing work in building communism, making the Soviet Union flourish and consolidating world peace may be crowned with further successes.

[Signed] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Polish Message

PM091445 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear comrades,

On behalf of the PZPR [Polish United Workers Party] Central Committee and the Polish People's Republic State Council and Council of Ministers we send you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, all the Communists and the fraternal Soviet people cordial greetings and congratulations on the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

In the course of the last 65 years the Soviet people, under the leadership of their Communist Party and overcoming profound backwardness, the imperialist blockade and the ravages of war, have built a modern socialist state with its tremendous industrial, scientific and technical protential and widely developed system of education and culture. The USSR -- the great socialist power -- is today a subject of justified pride for Soviet people and enjoys great prestige and recognition in the world.

The victory of the October Revolution ushered in a new era in the history of mankind. It initiated the historic process of the formation of the national liberation movement, the disintegration of colonialism and the strengthening of the ideas of progress and socialism on a world scale. The creation of the Soviet state and the USSR's decisive role in the subsequent victory over fascism in World War II led to the emergence of the world socialist community, which exerts a powerful influence on shaping the face of the modern world.

The USSR's consistent peace-loving foreign policy aimed at ending the arms race, which threatens peace, preserving the detente process and expanding international cooperation is a continuation and development of the principle of peaceful coexistence between states with different sociopolitical systems, which was enriched by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The pledge by the USSR not to be the first to use nuclear weapons contained in L.I. Brezhnev's message to the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament and the many Soviet peace initiatives, which are supported by the socialist community states and progressive forces in the world, are evoking valid hopes among the peoples for the preservation of peace and a better future for mankind.

The October Revolution created the conditions in which the Polish people were able to restore their state independence. After the tragic years of the Hitlerite occupation and thanks to the victory of the heroic Soviet Army and the Polish soldiers who fought alongside it, Poland regained its freedom.

The Polish-Soviet fraternity in arms that was born in battle became the firm foundation of the friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples.

The Polish-Soviet alliance has fully passed the test of history, while it is the guarantee of our independent existence and the security of our borders. It is also an important factor in strengthening our country's positions in the international arena. Socialist Poland is a firm link in the community of fraternal countries and is making and will continue to make its contribution to consolidating its unity and might in the joint struggle for peace and the peoples' security.

The Polish People's Republic is solving its difficult internal problems in a sovereign fashion. The international assistance and fraternal support given to Poland by the Soviet Union in a situation where our country is the main target of unprecedented attacks directed against the foundations of the socialist community and economic sanctions on the part of imperialism is a cogent confirmation of the vitality of the Polish-Soviet alliance and its significance in overcoming our internal difficulties and in getting the country out onto the road of continued development.

Implementing the decisions of the Ninth PZPR congress, we will continue to strengthen this fraternal alliance in the interests of our states and peoples.

We send you personally, dear comrades, the Soviet Communists and the fraternal Soviet people our best wishes for further successes in building communism and in the struggle for progress and peace on earth.

[Signed] Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish People's Republic Council of Ministers

Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish People's Republic State Council

Ceausescu, Dascalescu

PM091405 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Nov 82 p 4

[Telegram sent by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium,

To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Moscow,

Esteemed Comrades:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the RCP [Romanian Communist Party], of the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of the entire Romanian people, we send the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and the peoples of the USSR friendly congratulations and best wishes on the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The victorious GOSR, which put an end to the oppressing czarist empire ushered in a new era in mankind's history -- the era of socialism and communism, of social and national liberation of peoples. The advanced forces, the working class of Romania manifested their solidarity with the heroic Russian proletariat led by the Communist Party formed by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, and took an active part, arms in hand included, in the fight for defending the newly-created Soviet state. The RCP has consistently worked, ever since it was founded, facing the persecution of the landlord-bourgeois regime, for relations of friendship, collaboration and good neighbourliness between Romania and the Soviet Union. These relations acquired a new content, witnessing strong development after the accomplishment, under the leadership of the RCP, of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation in Romania.

In the period elapsed since the victory of the GOSR, the Soviet working people led by the CPSU, enjoying international solidarity and the support of the working class and of the democratic and progressive forces from all over the world, scored remarkable successes in developing the economy, culture, science and technology, in raising their material and spiritual standards of living.

The Romanian people hail the great achievements of the Soviet peoples, in building socialism and communism, that turned the Soviet Union into a powerful modern socialist state, making significant contribution to the assertion of the forces of socialism in the world, to the promotion of the policy of international detente, peace and collaboration.

Consistently pursuing the political line traced by the 12th RCP Congress of developing relations of friendship and collaboration with all socialist countries, our party and state work for the strengthening, amplification and deepening of the manysided cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Soviet Union in the political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other fields, in keeping with the Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance of 1970, with the Romanian-Soviet declaration of 1976 and with the understandings covenanted at highest level. We are highly appreciative of the cooperation between the two parties and states in the international arena in the struggle for peace, collaboration, disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the cause of national independence and progress of all peoples, as this fully meets the vital interests of the Romanian and Soviet peoples, socialism and communism, of peace and cooperation among peoples.

On the anniversary of the GOSR we wholeheartedly wish the Communists and all working people of the neighbor and friendly Soviet Union ever greater successes in implementing the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, in the grand work of building the communist society, in promoting the cause of peace, detente and understanding among peoples.

[signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, Constantin Dascalescu

Kim Il-song Greets Brezhnev

SK070300 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP [Korean Workers Party] Central Committee and president of the DPRK, has sent a message of congratulations to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The message reads:

Moscow

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet

On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the October Socialist Rebolution, allow me, in the name of the KWP Central Committee, the Government of the DPRK, the Korean people and on my own behalf, to extend congratulations to you and, through you, to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Government and the entire Soviet people.

By overthrowing the reactionary rule of the capitalist and landlord classes and by successfully carrying the socialist revolution to victory, the Russian working class and working masses under the leadership of Lenin and the Bolshevik party established a country of the workers and peasants for the first time in human history and opened a new era of revolutionary changes for turning from capitalism to socialism. Following the October Socialist Revolution, the Soviet people successfully constructed socialism by crushing all kinds of frenzied attacks of the counterrevolutionary forces in the midst of imperialist beseigement. This has encouraged millions and millions of working masses in the world to struggle against the pressure of capitalism. By emerging as a victor in World War II, the Soviet Union made contributions to extricating peoples of many countries from the danger of fascism and enslavement and to helping them achieve national liberation.

Following the war the Soviet people rehabilitated their devastated national economy in the shortest possible period of time and changed their country into a developed, powerful socialist country. On the basis of this, they are actively struggling to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and to greet the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR with labor success.

The Korean people are pleased with the successes that the fraternal Soviet people have achieved in the revolution and construction.

Expressing the conviction that the relations between our two parties, two countries and two peoples will strengthen and develop in the future in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, allow me to take this opportunity to wish you and the Soviet people success in the struggle for national wealth and development.

[signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK, 6 November 1982, Pyongyang

Yi Chong-ok Greets Tikhonov

SK070935 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0925 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 7 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Nikolai Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, on the 65th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution.

The Korean people, the message says, are rejoiced at the successes made by the Soviet people in the endeavours to carry out the 11th Five-Year Plan set forth by the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and hail them. Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Soviet peoples will continue to develop, the message wishes Comrade Tikhonov success in his work for the prosperity of the country.

O Chin-u Greets Ustinov

SK070941 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0927 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 7 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitri F. Ustinov, minister of defence of the USSR, on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution.

The message points out that 65 years ago the Russian working class and toiling masses under the leadership of Lenin and the Bolshevik party overthrew the capitalist system and achieved the first victory of the socialist revolution in the world, thereby ushering in a new epoch in the development of human history. The Soviet people and army crushed fascist Germany and won victory in the Second World War by fully displaying mass heroism and self-sacrificing spirit and further increased the general might of the country after the war, it says.

Noting that the Korean and Soviet Armies established friendship in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, it expresses the belief that the friendly relations existing between the two armies will grow stronger and develop in the future under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Syria's Al-Asad

JN061518 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has sent the following cable of congratulations to President Leonid Brezhnev on the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution:

On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, it gives me pleasure to send you, on behalf of the Syrian people, the Ba'th Party leadership and myself, heartfelt greetings and regards to you, the CPSU Central Committee and the friendly Soviet people. Following the October Socialist Revolution, the USSR realized great and numerous achievements. The USSR has consolidated its position as a state that supports the people's struggle for freedom and independence and against all forms of tyranny and aggression. Thanks to the October Socialist Revolution, the USSR has been practicing this policy over the past 65 years.

On this occasion, I would like to praise the continuing development of relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the USSR. These relations have entered a new phase with the signing of the Syrian-Soviet Friendship and Cooperation Treaty. I am confident that relations between our two peoples, parties and governments will witness further progress during the coming years in all fields on the basis of mutual respect and benefit and the joint struggle against the forces of aggression, exploitation and racism in the world.

I express the Syrian people's appreciation for the Soviet stands in support of our just struggle against Israeli aggression against Arab territories and rights. I wish you, personally, good health and happiness and to the Soviet people further success, progress and prosperity.

Syria's Al-Kasm

JN071559 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm has sent a cable of congratulations to USSR Prime Minister Nikolay Tikhonov on the 65th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution. The following is the text of the cable:

On the 65th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution, it gives me pleasure to send you, on behalf of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and myself, our heartfelt congratulations, wishing you and the Soviet peoples further success and progress along the road charted by the October Revolution. The October Revolution established the great socialist system and made the USSR a great force supporting freedom, justice and peace everywhere and backing up all the peoples struggling for liberation and for complete national independence from colonialist subservience.

On this glorious occasion, it gives me pleasure to stress the widespread development being realized by the close cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union in the political, economic and military spheres, strengthened by the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty concluded between the two struggling countries and trusting that this close cooperation between our two countries is clearly epitomizing their common interests and benefits, as well as relations based on the mutual respect of the administrations of the two friendly countries.

I am confident that the deep cooperation that is constantly developing to realize mutual objectives of Syria and the Soviet Union actually serves the international community's aspirations toward a security and peace based on right and justice. It also serves the objectives of Syria and the Arab nation for liberation and progress and strengthens their firm confrontation of the aggressive plans that international imperialism, fascist Zionism and their agents are trying to carry out in this region and throughout in the world. I wish you continued health and to the friendly Soviet Union further progress and prosperity.

Syrian CP Message

LD092354 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] The Syrian Communist Party Central Committee has congratulated the Soviet people on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The message, which was addressed to the CPSU Central Committee, said that the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee, on behalf of all the Communists of Syria and their followers, greets the CPSU Central Committee and in its person the Communists and workers of the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- the world's first victorious revolution of the working class.

The greetings said: We celebrate the anniversary of the October Revolution in circumstances in which the United States has intensified its aggressive designs in our region during the war which the United States and Israel have waged against both the Lebanese and the Palestinian peoples and Syria. This war heightens international tension and constitutes a threat to peace the world over. However, the aggression met strong resistance which did not allow the achievement of all its aims. The United States has exploited the situation to dispatch its armed forces to Lebanon. The United States is trying to firmly establish its military presence and is treatening the security of Syria and the Palestine resistance movement.

SHCHELOKOV NOTES MILITIA'S ROLE IN SOCIETY

LD091806 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0715 GMT 9 Nov 82

["Guarding the Interests of the People" program: talk by Nikolay Shchelokov, USSR internal affairs minister]

[Text] Dear comrades: Tomorrow our country marks Soviet Militia Men Day. Permit me first of all to express my cordial greetings on the holiday to members of the Militia, and with them to members of the people's volunteer militia groups and all those who help to strengthen and protect socialist law and order with their selfless labor. The tradition of this holiday is linked with the victory of the Great October Revolution and the coming into being of the world's first working people's state with leader of the revolution Vladimir Ilich Lenin at its head. It was precisely at this time that the Soviet Militia, by the will of the party and the power of the working people, stood guard over revolutionary law and order; it still continues its true and devoted service to the motherland and the Soviet people.

We are marking this date during memorable days when preparations are being made for a great historic event -- the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Members of the Soviet Militia are proud of the fact that they are representatives of the workers' authorities of the world's first socialist state of many nations, which is moving confidently along the path of communist construction.

The Soviet Militia's practical affairs are today unbreakably linked with the ideas and decisions of the historic 26th party congress and with the heroic labor of the people in fulfilling the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan. In their economic strategy and social policy the Communist Party and the Soviet state are firmly implementing a course toward a further upsurge in the peoples well-being and living standards.

The party's program demand -- all in the name of the person, everything for the well-being of the person -- embraces all sides of the improvement of the socialist way of life and of the education of the person with a communist upbringing. In successful communist construction exceptional importance is attached to a high level of state, labor and social discipline; to firm socialist law and order and universal respect for the law; and to the strict execution of its requirements. Law and order and legality rest upon a high level of ideological and moral content, upon high standards and purity in human relations, and are an important side of our Soviet way of life. Here the party and state make increasing demands upon public institutes, upon the worker and upon the laboring kollektiv, upon the citizen and the organs which protect the law.

Our people entirely supports Soviet law and order, which has been established by the working people's authority and in the interests of the working people; it assists in strengthening it in every way. Every case of amoral and antisocial manifestations is assessed all the more sharply and intolerantly whether it is drunkenness or hooliganism, parasitism or money-grabbing, negligence or squandering. The society of conscientious builders of communism does not tolerate anarchistic attitudes toward social and state discipline, disregard for the socialist community rules or for the indivdual's rights and obligations. The Soviet Militia, together with the Procuracy, courts and organs of justice are called upon to stand guard vigilantly and firmly over the law and to wage an uncompromising and resolute struggle against law-breaking, to protect the interests of society, the state and Soviet citizens against any encroachment. This is the Militia's main obligation and highest official duty. It is for these very purposes that our country's law protection organs are given -- on the basis of the Constitution and the law -- universal conscientious support by the workers and a high level of state and social authority.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed in his speech in the capital of Azerbaijan that intolerance toward those who flout our morals, our Soviet laws, must penetrate the whole of our public life. Observance of the norms of public morals and law must be a natural requirement for every Soviet person, not something that is added by internal laws. Herein lies one of the main tasks of educational work. There is an important field of activity here for party and adminstrative organizations, for trade unions, for the Komsomol, for the press, radio and television. It is important that an active struggle is carried out in all directions against those who hamper our advance.

Particular responsibility for the strengthening of socialist law and order and legality has been placed upon the Soviet Militia and internal affairs organs. Militia members are inspired by the lofty and demanding evaluation of the role and importance of the work of law protection organs expressed at the party congress. The party and the Soviet people demand that the Militia's activity is of maximum efficiency, that violations of the law are skillfully prevented, that every crime is investigated in the proper way and that those guilty receive the inevitable punishment they deserve.

The party, the socialist state and the Soviet people have entrusted a responsible post to the Militia on an important sector of communist construction, that sharp and difficult area of the overcoming of crime and the removal of antisocial manifestations from our life. There is not, nor can there be, any excuse for those who violate reasonable norms of Soviet law and order which are understandable to every honorable toiler, for those who threaten citizens' lives, health, peace and recreation, for those who damage the interests of society and the state. All those who violate the requirements of Soviet laws must be liable to inevitable, strict and just punishment so that nothing might darken the peace, labor and recreation of Soviet workers, so that nobody might encroach upon the wealth of the people, the interests of society and the state, and so that the honor, dignity and rights of Soviet citizens can be reliably protected in all places at all times and in all cases.

In the system of the party and Soviet state's measures for strengthening law and order and legality a very important place is occupied by prevention, the social prevention of violations of the law. Active links in the prevention system are the volunteer people's militia groups, the comradely courts, public order protection points and prevention councils in enterprises. They all operate within the framework of legality, and the Soviet Militia relies widely upon the assistance of these voluntary formations in its work. The opinion of the working kollektiv, methods of persuasion, press criticism and the force of law are all used in the struggle against negative manifestations. Prevention is an effective means for averting actions which are against the law. Social humanitarianism and a caring concerned, yet at the same time demanding attitude toward the individual, the worker, the family member and the working kollektiv have found expression in preventative social work, and neither time nor efforts must be spared in preventing people from falling and transfressing the limit of the law, particularly young people and juveniles. We must struggle persistently and stubbornly for every person, so that nobody strays from the straight and honorable path. For this our society has the strength, the resources and rich experience in communist educatio

At the same time the Militia's professional scope is certainly not confined to preventive measures. Action, at the right time, strict and resolute must follow in all cases and situations when it is necessary to cut short wickedness immediately, to render harmless and to unmask a criminal. Thanks to the party and the government's demanding attention and concern the service provided by the Militia is being strengthened and its scientific and technical equipment improved. Efforts are being increased to strengthen public order in towns and villages, on transport and in the workers' mass recreation places. Constant attention is being given to improving the activity of the Militia departments which directly carry out the struggle against crime.

The Militia and the volunteer people's (militia groups) have every possibility to ensure everywhere reliable public order, to curb firmly and resolutely the hooligan, the rowdy, the drunkard and the user of bad language, and any violator of the law who does not take account of the socialist community's norms.

The Soviet Militia has all that is necessary to apply the law in a strict, resolute, just and understandable way to the working people so that nobody can anywhere count on going unpunished when he encroaches upon social and personal values and interests which are protected by the law. The USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs and internal affairs organs locally study public opinion on the effectiveness of the Militia's work carefully; citizens' letters, proposals and observations serve as objects of close attention.

Unfortunately the Militia's actions do not everywhere have an active, aggressive character. There are cases of tactless and disrespectful attitudes toward citizens. Every warning note of shortcomings and every complaint serves as objects of special investigation and of necessary strict measures against those guilty. The internal affairs organs react sharply to incorrect actions and the lack of action on the part of the Militia. Bureaucratic, callous and uncaring attitudes are incompatible with the vocation of the Soviet militiaman and the guardians of order. The Militia's supreme duty is to serve the people loyally. Work in the Militia is a strict service demanding a high level of political maturity, courage and selflessness, a developed sense of honor, duty and professional responsibility, and I would say a particularly sharpened sense of justice based upon the law and a deep respect for the worker, the Soviet citizen and builder of communism. In this work, as the party and people require, professional knowledge must at all times and in all things go hand in hand with civil courage, integrity and justice.

Dear comrades! The Communist Party's directing leadership and the working people's wide support serve to guarantee the Militia's success. The Soviet Militia will continue to make a worthy contribution to the common cause of communist construction. Let me once again express my heartfelt greetings on the holiday to the veterans and all Militia personnel, and wish all those who by their labor ensure the strengthening of Soviet law and order success in the execution of their lofty official and civic duty.

DEPUTY PREMIERS ATTEND MOSCOW RAYON MEETINGS

PM091303 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Meetings in the Capital"]

[Text] Working people at the capital's enterprises and organizations are marking the 65th anniversary of Great October with weighty labor successes. Preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation are taking place in an atmosphere of growing political enthusiasm and labor activeness in Moscow, as throughout the country. The Muscovites' shock work and their ardent desire to augment their contribution to the fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets were discussed at ceremonial meetings of working people in the city's rayons, the meetings ended on 4 November.

Reports were delivered at the meetings by A.K. Antonov, I.T. Nivikov, Z.N. Nuriyev, L.V. Smirnov and N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.P. Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities; V.F. Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Section; B.I. Stukalin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, printing plants and the book trade; Yu. S. Afanasyev, V.N. Nikiforov and R.G. Yanovskiy, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections; secretaries of Moscow Gorkom and executives of Moscow Gorispolkom and a number of central and republic departments and organizations.

NORTH OSETIAN OFFICIALS CRITICIZED OVER THEFTS

PM081127 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 31 October publishes on page 2 under the general heading "Stopping the 'Pilferer'" an 800-word report by V. Odintsov, first secretary of the North Osetian Obkom, on the obkom bureau's discussion following a 28 July PRAVDA article under the above heading criticizing shortcomings in theft prevention in the North Osetian ASSR. The bureau reportedly acknowledged the correctness of the criticisms and reprimanded certain party officials involved.

Odintsov reports that "K. Kadzov, general director of the meat industry association, was relieved of his post" while a "strict party penalty was imposed on A. Mitin, minister of trade, and the case against B. Morgoyev, chairman of the North Osetian Potrebsoyuz, is to be examined on his return from leave." It is reported that "P. Tedeyev, minister of agriculture; M. Alikov, minister of consumer services; and M. Takoyev, minister of local industry; were severely reprimanded for serious shortcomings in work to eradicate embezzlements at enterprises under their jurisdiction." The matter is now being discussed at primary party organizations and enterprises.

SHCHERBITSKIY BOOK ON UKRAINE PUBLISHED

AU020948 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 22 Oct 82 p 2

["The Soviet Ukraine: Successes, Prospects"]

[Text] TASS -- A book by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, has been issued.

Using abundant factual materials, the author reveals the great path covered by the republic under the October banner, shows successes in developing the economy, science and culture, in raising the people's prosperity -- successes attained by the working people of the Ukrainian SSR in the fraternal family of the peoples of the USSR which is marking its 60th anniversary, shows their selfless struggle for implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The book has been published by the political literature publishing house in the series "In the United Fraternal Family."

USANOV NOTES INEQUALITY IN LIVING CONDITIONS

PM081007 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 27 October publishes on page 3 a 2,200-word article by V. Usanov under the heading "Social Differences Between the Regions." People's cultural and consumer service living conditions are not the same in different regions of the country," Usanov points out, emphasizing that equalization of conditions should be equated with "mechanical leveling down." "In recent years much has been done to surmount these difficulties. But many problems which have to be resolved still lie ahead." Their solution, Usanov claims, is being hindered by the lack of departmental coordination and by "localistic ambitions."

At the same time "it is essential to make rational use of the country's manpower resources. Thus in Central Asia and a number of regions of the Caucasus there is a population which is not employed in the public economy, particularly in rural areas. That means that we must train workers of the indigenous nationalities, primarily rural youth, more extensively and develop the production facilities necessary for the national economy, and involve the population of these regions more actively in the development of the country's new territories."

Meanwhile, the shortage of manpower in regions in West Siberia and the Far East where the country's main fuel and energy base is being formed and powerful industrial centers are being created, Usanov continues, is caused not much by the harsh climate as by the lack of housing and amenities. To solve the problem, he suggests preferential wages rates for workers in these regions and an improvement in the supply of consumer goods for them. The provision of some services, however, cannot compensate for the absence of others, he argues, concluding that "experience shows that regional social differences are overcome all the more successfully the higher the working people's initiative and activeness are and the broader their effective participation in resolving their region's tasks."

ALIYEV REPORT TO 22 OCT AZERBAIJAN CP PLENUM

PM051359 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 24 Oct 82 pp 1-6

[Report delivered at 22 October Azerbaijan CP Central Committee plenum by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee: "On the Republic Party Organization's Tasks To Implement the Provisions and Conclusions Advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in His Speech at the Ceremonies Devoted to the Presentation of the Order of Lenin to the Azerbaijan SSR" -- passages in all capitals published in boldface type]

[Text] Comrades!

A historic event has occurred in the life of Soviet Azerbaijan -- Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has presented our republic with a third Order of Lenin, crowning the people's heroic labor in the 10th 5-Year Plan. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's 24-27 September 1982 visit to Azerbaijan and his meetings with working people, participation in the ceremonial meeting of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet and familiarization with the republic's deeds constitute a vivid new manifestation of the attention and concern displayed by the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, the Soviet Government and Leonid Ilich personally for our people and their well-being. (tumultuous applause) This is a brilliant example of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Leninist work style, indissoluble links with the people and profound immersion in working people's lives and aspirations.

The presentation of the Order of Lenin to the republic and Leonid Ilich's participation in the celebrations constituted a real festival of the free labor, friendship and fraternity of all Azerbaijan's nationalities. (tumultuous applause) The warm and cordial reception given to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev by all Azerbaijan's working people, the general excitement and the demonstrations involving many thousands of people developed into a vivid demonstration of the unity of the party and people. They expressed with tremendous force the entire people's love and gratitude to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that outstanding politician and statesman of the age and loyal continuer of the great Lenin's cause, for his tremendous services in communist building, tireless struggle for peace and social progress, ardent internationalism and consistent implementation of the Leninist nationalities policy. (tumultuous, prolonged applause) AS LEONID ILICH BREZHNEV SAID: "BEHIND THIS WAVE OF FINE HUMAN FEELINGS DIRECTED TOWARD A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LEADERSHIP OF THE PARTY AND STATE YOU CAN DIVINE A MANIFESTATION OF THE POWERFUL FORCE WHICH RALLIES OUR SOVIET PEOPLE AROUND LENIN'S PARTY AND LIES AT THE FOUNDATION OF THE UNCRUSHABLE MIGHT OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS." (tumultuous applause)

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the ceremonial meeting of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet and his speeches at his talk with the republic's leaders and the reception constituted party political documents of program significance addressed directly to Azerbaijan's Communists and working people. They constitute a new stage in our struggle to implement the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions. They determine a long-term program for economic and social development and for the entire course of communist building in the republic. A new calendar has been initiated for us.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches are documents of tremendous inspiring and mobilizing force. They sum up with exhaustive completeness the results of the path we have traveled in recent years, make a high assessment of the republic's achievements and the Azerbaijan party organization's activity and set large-scale tasks. (applause)

THE ORDER ON THE REPUBLIC'S BANNER, LEONID ILICH SAID, "IS VIVID EVIDENCE OF THE AZERBAIJANI PEOPLE'S LABOR HEROISM AND LOYALTY TO THE IMMORTAL LENINIST CAUSE." These remarkable, exalted words generate a feeling of pride and boundless gratitude in every inhabitant of our republic. (tumultuous applause) They express in profound and precise terms the main factor determining the very content of the life of the Azerbaijani people, as of all our countries' peoples emancipated by Soviet power. These meaningful words embody our most important asset, which constitutes the main sacred quality of the Azerbaijani people -- unshakable loyalty to Leninism, proletarian internationalism and the cause of the October Revolution. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev elucidated the sources and components of the republic's achievements. THE KEY TO THESE SUCCESSES, HE SAID, "LIES PRIMARILY IN THE FACT THAT THE AZERBAIJAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND ITS BUREAU....IMPLEMENT THE PARTY'S LINE IN A PRINCIPLED, CONSISTENT AND VIGOROUS MANNER AND IN THE FACT THAT THE REPUBLIC'S PARTY, SOVIET, TRADE UNION AND KOMSOMOL ORGANIZATIONS AND ECONOMIC ORGANS OPERATE HARMONIOUSLY AND PURPOSEFULLY AND PURSUE THE SAME OBJECTIVES, AS THEY SAY. THEY HAVE MANAGED TO MOBILIZE THE WOKKING PEOPLE TO STRUGGLE FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF PLANS IN ALL SECTORS AND FOR ALL INDICATORS AND EDUCATE CADRES IN A SPIRIT OF GREAT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE MATTER ENTRUSTED TO THEM."

Comrades, a great honor has been bestowed on us Azerbaijan Communists; we have been entrusted with implementing the party's line. And the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's approval of our work is the highest honor that a fighter of the Leninist party can earn. (tumultuous, prolonged applause) We assure the Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee and dear Leonid Ilich that the republic's Communists will do everything to always be worthy of this high assessment. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev made a positive assessment of the experience of socialist economy management and party leadership of various spheres of life accumulated in the republic. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches provided a scientific analysis of the situation in Azerbaijan, indicated reserves for further growth and contained criticisms of shortcomings and oversights in our work distinguished by Leninist exactingness and principle-mindedness. Adopting Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions and wishes as a militant program for guidance and execution, Azerbaijan's working people express warm gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev for their constant concern and attention and for this tremendous new assistance to our republic. (tumultuous, prolonged applause) On behalf of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee plenum, the Communists and all working people, we assure our dear Leninist party that we will devote all our effort, ability and experience to increasing the republic's contribution to our socialist fatherland's economy and culture. (tumultuous, prolonged applause) Azerbaijan's working people will continue to be loyal to the glorious traditions of innovation, tireless creative questing and unconditional fulfillment of the party's plans.

Leonid Ilich's visit to the republic generated an enormous tide of mass sociopolitical and labor activeness and gave a powerful new impetus to the socialist competition for a fitting welcome for the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. The unending stream of reports from labor collectives, production pacemakers and innovators and representatives of the creative intelligentsia and their new initiatives and undertakings constitute a convincing manifestation of working people's political awareness and determination to increase their efforts and respond to the party's concern and attention with new achievements. (tumultuous applause)

Tremendous practical work was done during Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit to Azberbaijan. He had numerous meetings and talks with representatives of all strata of the population, familiarized himself with the situation in various sectors of the national economy and attentively examined questions we raised linked with the need to further develop Azerbaijan's production forces. In view of their exceptional importance for the republic's future we asked Comrade L.I. Brezhnev to help us resolve them. And, as always, Leonid Ilich was very responsive and sensitive to our requests.

Within 3 days of Leonid Ilich's return to Moscow the CPSU Central Committee politburo adopted a resolution on the results of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the Azerbaijan SSR which instructed the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Gosplan and the relevant ministries and departments to examine the questions raised in the course of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's talk with leaders of the Azerbaijan SSR, observing a comprehensive approach to the problems of the efficient utilization of Azerbaijan's production forces, and to submit the proposals they prepare to the CPSU Central Committee.

This CPSU Central Committee Politburo resolution, which was adopted on Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's initiative and is now being implemented by union-level organs, constitutes an eloquent new manifestation of the party's paternal concern for Soviet Azerbaijan's present and future. (tumultuous, prolonged applause) It constitutes a vivid new example of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's creative approach to matters, ability to precisely determine the strategy and tactics for solving problems big and small and immutable loyalty to the principles of the Leninist nationalities policy. (tumultuous applause)

We hope that the examination of our proposals by union-level organs will be embodied in a concrete new party and government document on our republic.

Comrades! Political organizational and propaganda work to study, explain and implement Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions, advice and recommendations is underway in the republic on a broad scale. The mass political measures being implemented demonstrate the readiness of the Communists and all the republic's working people to make their contribution to the implementation of the party's plans and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions and to work even better and more productively, devoting their entire soul, talent and ability to the sacred cause of building the new society. (tumultuous applause)

The creative work that lies ahead requires us to mobilize the efforts and potential of the entire party organization and all working people. In this connection the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau considered it necessary to convene this Central Committee plenum and discuss the republic party organization's tasks stemming from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches at the celebrations in Azerbaijan.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee resolution "On Organizational and Propaganda Measures for the Practical Implementation of the Tasks Set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his speeches during his visit to the Azerbaijan SSR in Connection With Presentation of the Order of Lenin to the Republic" determined the nationwide [vsenarodnyy] scale of the preparations for the current plenum. In response to the Central Committee's appeal to the republic's population to play an active part in preparing for the plenum thousands of letters and telegrams were received containing numerous proposals, pieces of advice and initiatives which have been carefully examined and are reflected in our undertakings.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee plenum is faced with the important and responsible task of translating into practical actions and specific measures every provision, piece of advice and recommendation that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev expressed at the celebrations in Azerbaijan.

I.

In his speeches Comrade L.I. Brezhnev devoted great attention to questions relating to the further even fuller utilization of production forces and the development of Azerbaijan's economy. It is well known that the republic's economy developed at a stable, high and increasing rate during the years of the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans. During the 10 years industrial production rose 120 percent and gross agricultural output 110 percent. It was this dynamism and this steady improvement in social production efficiency that secured the fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan in 4 years and 2 and 1/2 months. The 11th 5-Year Plan targets are also being fulfilled ahead of schedule.

And we feel tremendous joy that our work has been highly assessed by the party, the CPSU Central Committee, the 26th congress and Central Committee plenums.

SPEAKING IN BAKU ON 26 SEPTEMBER 1982, LEONID ILICH SAID: "OF AZERBAIJAN'S MANY GLORIOUS DEEDS I WOULD PARTICULARLY LIKE TO NOTE ITS GROWING CONTRIBUTION TO THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMY. EVERY YEAR THE REPUBLIC FULFILLS AND OVERFULFILLS THE STATE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND HIGH SOCIALIST PLEDGES AND INCREASES SOCIAL PRODUCTION." HERE HE STRESSED THAT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TASKS ARE RESOLVED IN THE REPUBLIC OF THE FIRM FOUNDATION OF THE FURTHER IMPROVEMENT OF PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY BY ACCELERATING SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS AND IMPROVING THE STYLE AND METHODS OF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT.

This assessment generates a sense of great responsibility and urges new achievements. (tumultuous applause)

At the same time Comrade L.I. Brezhnev spoke about our shortcomings and available reserves in the sphere of the economy and gave guidelines to further improve social production efficiency and work quality. HE GAVE A REMINDER THAT 4 YEARS PREVIOUSLY, SPEAKING AT THE BAKU CELEBRATIONS, HE HAD EXPRESSED A NUMBER OF COMMENTS AND WISHES, AND HE NOTED WITH SATISFACTION THAT "THE REPUBLIC PARTY ORGANIZATION DREW THE NECESSARY CONCLUSIONS FROM THE CRITICISM AND RECTIFIED THE SITUATION IN A NUMBER OF AREAS, ALTHOUGH NOT ALL THE QUESTIONS HAVE YET BEEN RESOLVED." In this connection Leonid Ilich drew our attention to certain problems which, as he said, must be solved more vigorously. And our most important task is to determine practical measures on the basis of Leonid Ilich's instructions for a further rise by all sectors of the economy to a qualitatively new stage of their development.

While discussing the tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev I wish to dwell primarily on certain questions relating to industrial development. As you know, the plan for the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan was successfully fulfilled in terms of the main indicators. On 27 September working people in industry reported the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the targets for the first 9 months of the current year. The production growth rate totaled 5.6 percent as against a plan figure of 5.3. Labor productivity rose 4.5 percent as against a target of 4.2 and accounted for more than four-fifths of the rise in industrial growth. These figures are among the highest among the country's union republics. The proportion of industrial products bearing the seal of quality totaled 15.7 percent, which is also higher than the all-union average.

As analysis shows, the targets in the republic's 1982 economic and social development plan will be overfulfilled for all the main indicators. In terms of the results for the first 2 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan, national income will increase 13.1 percent as against a target figure of 8 percent. The increase in industrial production will exceed 13 percent as against a planned 11 percent. Labor productivity in industry will increase 10 percent as against a planned figure of 8.7.

However, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, we are not making full use of the potential available in many sectors of industry, and our task is to place this potential fully at the service of the people's interests and to ensure the further intensification of industrial production.

One of the most important avenues for intensifying the entire economy is the improvement of the structure of industry. L.I. Brezhnev has repeatedly pointed out the significance of this, and he again focused our attention on it when speaking in Baku. In recent years we have done a considerable amount to resolve this strategic task. As a result, whereas total output from the whole of industry had increased 160 percent in 1981 in comparison with 1969, in the sectors determining technical progress it increased 220 percent, including a 300 percent increase in machine building and a 200 percent increase in the chemical and petrochemical industries. The proportion accounted for by progressive sectors reached 28 percent in 1981 as against 22.2 percent in 1969.

Still, the republic's industrial structure does not correspond to the requirements of scientific and technical progress or the present-day level of national economic development. We therefore regard its further improvement as the main task in the field of industry. To successfully resolve it it is necessary to intensify work in two areas.

The prime necessity is to strive for the more efficient utilization of the industrial potential which has been created. We cannot fail to be alarmed by the low rates of production growth in progressive sectors of industry in the current year. In machine building the growth rate totals 6.9 percent as against 10.4 percent in 1981 and 14.1 percent on average during the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan. Electrical engineering and machine building for the light and food industry are lagging particularly. The situation is no better in the chemical and petrochemical industry, where the average annual growth rate was 7.9 percent during the 10th 5-Year Plan, only 2.2 percent in 1981 and -- although this is extremely inadequate -- 6.1 percent this year. These sectors have real opportunities for more rapid growth, and they must be brought into play more persistently and vigorously.

In addition, the construction of new enterprises and the expansion and modernization of existing ones in progressive sectors should be accelerated. We have primarily in mind the construction of plants for the production of digital system apparatus and specialized vehicles in Baku, a machine building plant in Kirovabad, an automation and tele-automation plant in Ali-Bayramly, the second stage of the Baku instrument building plant and a large-scale ethylene and propylene production facility -- the EP-300 and Polimir complex -- in Sumgait.

But we realize that the implementation of what has been planned will not make it possible to fully resolve the task of improving the republic's industrial structure. It is necessary to embark on a further expansion of construction of machine building enterprises in the republic proceeding from the adequate quantity of free labor resources. And we must make efficient use of the opportunity that has been opened up in connection with the Central Committee Politburo's instruction for our proposals to be examined by union-level organs.

COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV PARTICULARLY STRESSED THE NEED TO ACHIEVE A SITUATION OF WORK WITHOUT LAGGARD ENTERPRISES AND THE UNCONDITIONAL FULFILLMENT OF DELIVERY COMMITMENTS.

In recent years considerable work has been done in the republic to reduce the number of enterprises failing to fulfill plans. In comparison with 1978, for example, the number of such enterprises has been more than halved and they now account for 4.2 percent of the total. HOWEVER, AS LEONID ILICH SAID, IF YOU LOOK AT THIS FIGURE FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF THE FULFILLMENT OF DELIVERY COMMITMENTS THE PICTURE LOOKS COMPLETELY DIFFERENT -- AROUND 40 PERCENT OF ENTERPRISES THEN RANK AMONG THE LAGGARDS. Since the beginning of this year out of 43 most important types of industrial output the plans are not being fulfilled for 22. Some 86 percent of Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry Enterprises, 80 percent of Ministry of Forestry Industry Enterprises, 43 percent of Ministry of Cotton Industry Enterprises and 31 percent of State Committee for Viticulture and Wine-making Enterprises have failed to cope with their delivery targets. There are many such enterprises under the Soyuzneftemash Association, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of the Food Industry and other ministries and departments.

The situation as regards fulfillment of contractual commitments is particularly unfavorable in the republic's Ministry of Light Industry. In terms of the results for the first 9 months of the year 24 enterprises -- half the total -- failed to meet their delivery commitments. As a result consumers failed to receive knitted cotton and woollen fabrics, silk fabrics, clothing, knitted underwear and outerwear, leather footwear and other products worth in excess of R50 million.

We have every justification for stating that the situation which has emerged in terms of the fulfillment of contractual commitments results primarily from the fact that ministry and department leaders Comrades N.M. Aliyev, A.A. Ayriyan, F.R. Salmanov, Y.K. Rzayev, S.Y. Kuliyev, R.D. Sadykov, K.S. Mamedov, S.M. Ibragimov and others have manifestly resigned themselves to serious miscalculations in production organization, strive to fulfill plans by producing high-weight types of output, fail to meet product mix targets and display little activeness in resolving material and technical supply questions.

And this disrupts the production rhythm and ultimately harms the national economy and undermines plan discipline.

It is impossible to continue working like this. The most serious conclusions must be drawn from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's critical remarks. The indicator for supplies of output in accordance with contractual commitments must become the main criterion when assessing enterprises' activity and summarizing socialist competition results. AS LEONID ILICH POINTED OUT, IT IS NECESSARY TO RAISE THE AUTHORITY OF CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS AND RESPECT WORKERS WORKING IN RELATED SECTORS. ECONOMIC LEADERS, PARTY COMMITTEES AND PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS ALIKE SHOULD WORK HARD ON THIS.

It is gratifying that during the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan and since the start of the 11th labor productivity in industry has risen more than 40 percent. The production growth attributable to this indicator has reached 81.4 percent as against 72.3 percent in 1975. The return on capital has increased 9 percent, while fixed capital in industry has risen 40 percent. Output quality has improved considerably, and the proportion of products bearing the seal of quality has almost doubled and now exceeds the all-union average.

At the same time, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev justly noted, we have still not resolved all the questions in this field. Since the beginning of the current year 35 enterprises, 7.7 percent of the total, have failed to cope with their labor productivity plans. Output growth attributable to increases in labor productivity is low at petroleum machine building enterprises and enterprises under the Ministry of the Food Industry and the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking and in general in industry in the Nakhichevan ASSR, the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast and the cities of Baku, Ali-Bayramli and others.

In the first 9 months of the year 25 enterprises failed to cope wth their plans for producing output in the top quality category. Only 136 enterprises produce products bearing the seal of quality -- less than half the total in a position to produce such output. Sector and territorial quality control complexes are being elaborated and introduced only slowly.

A vast program for commissioning new enterprises and modernizing, expanding and refitting existing ones was implemented in the republic during the seventies. All this has made it possible to expand our possibilities for further improving production efficiency and producing output with good technical and economic characteristics. However far from full use of these opportunities is being made in a number of ministries, departments, associations and enterprises. COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV'S INSTRUCTION THAT "A QUALITATIVELY NEW STANDARD OF OUTPUT MUST MATCH THE NEW TECHNICAL STANDARD OF PRODUCTION" IS OF FUNDAMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE FOR ALL SECTORS OF INDUSTRY. This instruction must determine the direction of the activity of all economic, party and Soviet organs and trade unions and Komsomol organizations in improving production efficiency and output quality.

In his speech at the ceremonial meeting and his talk with the republic's leaders, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev set us with particular acuteness the task of further developing the fuel and energy complex and primarily the oil extracting industry.

"AZERBAIJAN," HE SAID, "IS THE COUNTRY'S LONGEST-ESTABLISHED OIL SUPPLIER. IT HAS ACCUMULATED TREMENDOUS EXPERIENCE OF OIL EXTRACTION WHICH IS NOW BEING UTILIZED ELSEWHERE. EVEN TODAY THE REPUBLIC PROVIDES OVER 14 MILLION TONS OF OIL A YEAR. TWO-THIRDS OF THIS IS EXTRACTED FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE CASPIAN SEA." HOWEVER, AS LEONID ILICH STRESSED, A TREND TOWARD A DECLINE IN OIL EXTRACTION HAS BEEN OBSERVED IN RECENT YEARS. IT MUST BE SAID THAT THIS TREND STILL PERSISTS TODAY. This year alone the level of extraction has fallen 7 percent, and a shortfall against the plan of over 700,000 tons has been recorded. The rate of technical reequipping of the sector is low, particularly in offshore extraction, where the standard of provision of facilities is lagging substantially behind modern scientific and technical achievements.

Insufficient use is being made of the republic's tremendous petroleum machine building potential and the great potential of our numerous sector scientific research and design planning organizations. Our oilmen are receiving poor assistance in resolving these questions from the corresponding union ministries and republic organizations. At the same time, the leaders of associations and their enterprises are not displaying the requisite initiative and persistence.

OF COURSE, AS COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV NOTED, WORKING CONDITIONS IN THE OIL AND GAS EXTRACTING INDUSTRY HAVE BECOME CONSIDERABLY MORE COMPLEX IN RECENT YEARS. "IT IS PROVING NECESSARY TO DRILL DEEPER AND GO FURTHER OUT TO SEA. THIS REQUIRES NEW TECHNICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL DECISIONS AND I BELIEVE THAT AZERBAIJAN'S OILMEN, WHO HAVE GLORIOUS TRADITIONS OF INNOVATION, ARE EQUAL TO THIS. IT IS POSSIBLE AND NECESSARY," LEONID ILICH SAID, "TO RESOLVE THE TASKS OF NOT ONLY STABILIZING BUT INCREASING OIL EXTRACTION." This is a perfectly correct conclusion with which we wholly and fully agree. This big and important national economic task can only be resolved if the serious shortcomings and oversights in the sector's work are overcome. This was discussed in a principle-minded manner at the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress and at subsequent plenums and party and economic aktiv meetings. Unfortunately, Azneft and Kaspmorneftegazprom association leaders Comrades B.A. Gadzhiyev and K.A. Abasov and oil rayon party committees have failed to effect a radical breakthrough in this work or mobilize labor collectives' efforts to bring all production reserves and possibilities into play. The rate of provision of facilities for promising sites, the rate of growth of oil reserves and drilling work indicators remain low, and serious shortcomings are being tolerated in the development of fields and the very organization of production at many enterprises.

As Leonid Ilich stressed. the accelerated development and production of new technical facilities for extracting oil and gas, particularly in the Caspian, is of decisive significance for the further development of the oil and gas extracting industry. In the light of the tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry and the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum and Gas Industry [as published] are currently formulating special measures. We must play a most active part in this work, make provision for all promising questions and subsequently organize the precise implementation of everything that is planned.

As you can see, Leonid Ilich devoted a great deal of time to oil extraction problems. On this occasion he visited the oilmen, had a conversation with them and visited the shelf-2 semi-submersible rig. It is necessary to mobilize all efforts, ability and experience, comrades, to justify Leonid Ilich's trust and high assessment of the oilmen's labor. [tumultuous applause] Fulfillment of this most important target must become a matter of honor for the republic's entire party organization. (tumultuous applause)

In addition to the problem of the further development of the oil and gas industry, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev touched on questions relating to the rational utilization of petroleum raw material, the deepening of oil refining, the improvement of the quality of petroleum products, particularly lubricants, and the growth of raw material resources for the production of petrochemical products. AS LEONID ILICH NOTED, THE NECESSARY CONDITIONS FOR THIS HAVE BEEN CREATED IN THE REPUBLIC IN RECENT YEARS. THE PROGRAM MAPPED OUT BY THE REPUBLIC'S PARTY ORGANIZATION FOR RADICALLY RESTRUCTURING AND MODERNIZING THE PETROLEUM REFINING INDUSTRY IS BEING IMPLEMENTED. Over R400 million has been spent on this in the 10th 5-Year Plan and the period of the 11th which has so far elapsed. Two major complexes for the primary refining of oil, complexes for the production of high-quality benzines and lubricants and other facilities have been built and commissioned. All this has made it possible to change the face of the sector considerably, improve the efficiency and standard of production, raise output of light petroleum products to 42.6 percent of the total as against 36.5 percent in 1970 and increase the proportion of output in the top quality category to 45.1 percent.

AT THE SAME TIME, AS LEONID ILICH RIGHTLY NOTED, WE ARE STILL NOT GETTING THE REQUISITE RETURN FROM THE WORK WE ARE DOING. AS YET ALMOST HALF THE PETROLEUM PRODUCTS COMING FROM THE REPUBLIC'S REFINERIES ARE IN THE FORM OF FUEL OIL.

Only 8 percent of the total quantity of oils are in the top quality category, and losses of oil and petroleum products, which have totaled 280,000 tons since the beginning of the current year, are great. This is a very great deal, comrades.

The republic's Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry (Comrade Aliyev), enterprise leaders and party organizations must take vigorous steps to make efficient use of the potential created in the seventies and at the same time accelerate the rate of modernization of the sector. As is well known, these measures are defined by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, Republic Council of Ministers and USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry joint resolution. However, the measures envisaged by this resolution are inadequate in the light of the tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. The USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry is currently elaborating additional measures to expand the volume of work being done in the republic on the long-term technical reequipping of the sector. The republic's Gosplan and Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical industry must play a most active part in preparing these measures with a view to making the fullest use of all oil refining reserves and opportunities. In just the current 5-year plan it is necessary to build and commission a major catalytic cracking complex and installations for the deasphaltizing and selective purification of oils and, in the long term, installations for the hydrorefining of diesel fuel and kerosene and the deparaffination of oils, complexes for the refining of hydrocarbon gases and others. On the basis of production modernization, oil refinery workers must improve the depth of oil refining to 60-65 percent in 1985 and 80-85 percent in 1990 and obtain an improvement in the quality of petroleum products, particularly, I stress, lubricants.

The input of hydrocarbon raw material will increase considerably with the commissioning of the new production facilities at oil refineries. And we must adopt measures in good time to ensure that thrifty use is made of these valuable resources. The leaders of the Khimprom association (Comrade F.M. Sadykhov), the Orgsintez Association (Comrade N.B. Babayev) and the synthetic rubber plant (Comrade Z.M. Guseynov) are obliged to ensure that the volume of petrochemical output is increased 40-50 percent and the proportion of finished output raised to a minimum of 40 percent in the current 5-year plan.

WHEN DISCUSSING THE PROBLEMS OF THE FUEL AND ENERGY COMPLEX COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV STRESSED THE NEED TO FURTHER INTENSIFY WORK ON STRENGTHENING THE REPUBLIC'S ENERGY INDUSTRY, which is currently assuming particular urgency for us. As a result of the serious lag in building up energy capacity in the past, we are now experiencing a serious shortage of electricity. Thus, in 1981 3 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, or approximately 20 percent of the total requirement, was obtained from outside the republic to meet its needs.

We are taking steps to solve the energy problem. The first 300,000-kilowatt power unit at the Azerbaijan GRES was commissioned ahead of schedule last year. In the current year it is planned to commission a second power unit at the Azerbaijan GRES and a first hydropower unit at the Shamkhor GES. The task facing the Azglavenergo administration (Comrade Imanov), the Azenergostroy trust (Comrade Gamidov), other construction and installation organizations, Mingechaur Gorkom and Shamkhorskiy Raykom is to ensure not only the ahead-of-schedule installation of these projects but their speediest commissioning at full capacity. (applause)

However, calculations show that the commissioning of the power stations currently under construction will not eliminate the substantial electricity shortage. It will increase and total 1.3 million kilowatts by 1990 and will be even greater -- 5.2 million kilowatts -- by the year 2000. We regard the building of a nuclear power station in the republic as the way to solve this problem and have submitted our arguments on this question to the USSR Gosplan.

AT THE MEETING IN THE AZERBAIJAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV RECOMMENDED A STUDY OF THE POSSIBILITIES OF HOT SPRINGS AS AN ENERGY SOURCE.

AZERBAIJAN HAS CONSIDERABLE RESOURCES OF SUCH SPRINGS, WHOSE ENERGY COULD BE EFFECTIVELY UTILIZED FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY -- HEATING FOR HOUSING AND PRODUCTION BUILDING, HOTHOUSE FARMS AND SO FORTH. In addition to natural waters, the high-temperature water from oilwells could also become a source of considerable importance for these purposes. The Azerbaijan SSR Gosplan, Academy of Sciences and Geology Administration should submit corresponding proposals on these questions in conjunction with interested ministries and departments.

In the light of the tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the work we are doing to conserve fuel, energy, material and raw material resources also requires further improvement.

more attention has been devoted to these questions in the republic in recent years and definite positive results have been achieved. Some 103 million kilowatt-hours of electricity, 269,000 Gigacalories of thermal energy and over 10,000 tons of furnace and boiler fuel have been saved since the beginning of the year. At the same time individual ministries, departments and enterprises have failed to organize the requisite struggle for the rational utilization of fuel and energy resources. Great overexpenditure has been tolerated by the Azglavenergo administration, the nonferrous metallurgy industry, the Kasmoreneftegazprom and Aztransgaz associations, the Sumgait superphosphate plant, the Azerbaijan pipe mill and others. We have considerable reserves for saving metal, cement, timber and other types of raw and other materials.

The struggle for the rational utilization and saving of material resources must become a matter for all the people and a subject of special concern for party, soviet and economic organs and all labor collectives. WE ARE OBLIGED TO JUSTIFY THE TRUST OF COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV, WHO EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT IN THIS MATTER TOO WE WILL SET AN EXAMPLE OF PERSISTENCE AND GOOD RESULTS. (tumultuous applause)

SPEAKING IN BAKU, LEONID ILICH PARTICULARLY STRESSED THE NEED TO FURTHER IMPROVE EFFICIENCY IN THE PROVISION OF TRANSPORT SERVICES FOR THE REPUBLIC'S NATIONAL ECONOMY.

It must be said that in recent years we have achieved definite positive successes in transport organizations' activity -- freight shipments have increased and rolling stock utilization has improved somewhat. At the same time great tension is being felt in the work of transport, particularly railroad transport, which frequently has a negative impact on the activity of enterprises in industry, agriculture and other sectors of the republic's economy.

The railroad regularly fails to fulfill its plans for the main indicators of freight shipment work and tolerates great disruptions in shipment of national economic freight, particularly of agricultural produce during the period of mass shipments of early and very early vegetables to the country's industrial centers, as well as frequent violations of train timetables and labor and technological discipline, the situation with regard to the safe transport of material assets is not good. However, railroad leaders (Comrades F.I. Kengerli, T.M. Bagirov and I.S. Makarov) are not taking resolute steps to impose order in their services and subdivisions. They are to blame for the fact that uneven delivery and collection of freightcars continues, recipients of freight are not informed in good time of the impending arrival of freightcars requiring unloading, serious shortcomings occur in providing passenger services and so forth.

An alarming situation has emerged on the railroad in terms of the safe carriage of national economic freight. The Central Committee recently examined the Azerbaijan Railroad Administration's work and revealed serious shortcomings in the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Ensure the Safekeeping of National Economic Freight and Intensify the Struggle Against Theft in Railroad and River Transport." As a result of lack of control, the low standard of educational work in labor collectives and the unsatisfactory organization of operational activity, losses from theft, damage and spoilage totaled around R2.5 million last year alone. Here railroad workers themselves are engaged in stealing the people's property. Criminal proceedings have been instituted against dozens of railroad workers in the last 2 years.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee severely censured railroad chief Comrade F.I. Kengerli and his first deputy, Comrade T.M. Bagirov, and censured another deputy, Comrade I.P. Vasilenko. Comrade V.A. Mamedov, chief of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs' Azerbaijan Administration of Internal Affairs in Transport and Comrade Sh.G Rzayev, Azerbaijan transport procurator, were severly warned.

It must be said that the leaders of many ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations in the republic, despite repeated criticism, are not ensuring the prompt unloading of freightcars, which stand idle for long periods in enterprise sidings. At individual enterprises and organizations the turnaround time is twice the prescribed form. For this reason losses of freighting resources on the railroad amounted to over 10,000 freightcars in the first 9 months of the current year alone.

Enterprises under the Ministry of Procurement, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of the Food Industry, the Azerbaijan Main Administration of Reclamation and Water Resources Construction, the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, the Baku Main Construction Administration and the Azerbaijan Science and Production Association for the Provision of agrochemical Services to Agriculture display mismanagement in the utilization of freightcars.

We also have great tasks to resolve in developing railroad transport. The volume of railroad freight shipment has almost doubled in recent years. But, unfortunately, this has not been backed up in a timely manner with the corresponding development of the Azerbaijan railroad, particularly its single-track southern section. It is therefore necessary to accelerate the technical reequipping of railroad transport in every way and complete its electrification. There is now a need to lay second tracks in the south and also to lay new lines in areas of intensive agricultural development.

Far from full use is being made in our republic of the possibilities for road transport, for which the leaders of the Ministry of Motor Transport (Comrades Sh.K. Kerimov and A.G. Kerimov) and also of a number of other ministries and departments, which have over 85 percent of the motor vehicle pool at their disposal, are largely to blame.

In the light of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions on urgently rectifying the situation in transport, it is the duty of transport organizations, ministries, departments, the enterprises receiving and dispatching freight, party committees and primary party organizations to radically improve the work of all types of transport, increase in every possible way the efficiency with which rolling stock is used and ensure smooth and uninterrupted activity by the entire transport conveyer.

Thus, comrades, we are faced with great and complex tasks in the sphere of industry and transport. We have touched on only a few of them. The leaders of industrial ministries, departments and enterprises must profoundly and comprehensively analyze the work in every labor collective and determine measures to implement Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions. This requires more purposeful and efficient work by party, soviet and economic organs and public organizations to fulfill the plans and socialist pledges for this year and the entire 5-year plan. Our duty is to gear the efforts of every labor collective and the creative initiative and enthusiasm of the masses to resolving the key tasks in industry and transport defined by the 26th CPSU Congress and in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches in Baku. (tumultuous applause)

We are confident that the working class and all the republic's industrial working people, inspired by the high assessment of their labor made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, will use all their strength and skill to further improve production efficiency and work quality and achieve the highest possible national economic end results in every sector and every enterprises. (tumultuous applause)

II.

Comrades: IN HIS SPEECHES IN BAKU LEONID ILICH MADE A HIGH ASSESSMENT OF OUR WORK IN THE AGRICULTURAL SPHERE. "THE REPUBLIC'S WORKING PEOPLE," HE SAID, "ARE DOING MUCH TO FULFILL THE COUNTRY'S FOOD PROGRAM. LAST YEAR THEY SOLD THE STATE OVER 1 MILLION TONS OF COTTON, OVER 1.6 MILLION TONS OF GRAPES AND 640,000 TONS OF VEGETABLES." COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV NOTED WITH GREAT SATISFACTION THAT THIS YEAR AZERBAIJAN WAS AGAIN THE FIRST UNION REPUBLIC TO FULFILL THE SOCIALIST PLEDCES FOR THE SALE OF GRAIN TO THE STATE AND CONVEYED THE CORDIAL GRATITUDE OF THE PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE GREAT LABOR VICTORY. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

At the same time he set major new responsible tasks for the republic's agricultural production. These enrich and concretize the guidelines of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Central Committee May (1982) plenum in conformity with today's demands and conditions. Rural working people have seen Leonid Ilich's advice and recommendations as a guide to action in the struggle for the even more dynamic development of the republic's entire agroindustrial complex.

The CPSU Central Committee deemed it necessary to draw the attention of party, soviet and economic organs, scientists and farm leaders and specialists to the implementation of cardinal measures to increase grain and fodder production. IN THIS CONNECTION IN CONVERSATION WITH THE REPUBLIC'S LEADERS LEONID ILICH PARTICULARLY HIGHLIGHTED THE PROBLEM OF THE RATIONAL UTILIZATION OF LAND -- OUR PEOPLE'S MAIN WEALTH -- AND A THRIFTY ATTITUDE TOWARD IT. "THRIFTY, SCIENTIFICALLY SUBSTANTIATED ORGANIZATION OF MATTERS," COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV STRESSED, "EMBODIES GREAT RESERVES FOR INCREASING AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT." HE CENSURED US FOR THE RETURN ON IRRIGATED LAND, WHICH IS STILL INADEQUATE, AND THE LOW YIELD OF GRAIN CROPS ON IRRIGATED LAND.

The utilization of land resources, especially irrigated land, improved in the republic during the seventies and their yield increased. Currently about 80 percent of the total gross agricultural output is produced on irrigated land. In 1981 the area of irrigated land reached 1,236,000 hectares, of which 1.22 million hectares or 98.5 percent were assigned for the cultivation of agricultural crops while reclamation work was carried out on the remainder. Farming standards improved and work to improve the land's yield and increase soil fertility became more purposeful. As a result of the measures that were taken the grain crop yield on irrigated land reached 28.6 quintals per hectare last year, as against 10.4 quintals in 1969. The cotton yield increased over the same period from 15.1 to 35.9 quintals, that of vegetable plantations from 115 to 194 quintals and that of vineyards from 48.4 to 106.6 quintals. Other crop yields increased considerably.

Definite work was carried out in the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans to improve saline lands, and their area decreased by 110,000 hectares. HOWEVER, AND COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV RIGHTLY DREW OUR ATTENTION TO THIS, THERE ARE MANY SHORTCOMINGS WHEN IT COMES TO LAND USE AND THE STRUGGLE AGAINST SALINITY IN IRRIGATED LANDS. "THIS PROBLEM," HE SAID, "IS BECOMING INCREASINGLY ACUTE IN THE REPUBLIC. IN THE LAST FEW YEARS OVER 400,000 HECTARES HAVE SUFFERED FROM SALINATION. AT THE SAME TIME SOIL LEACHING OPERATIONS ARE BEING CARRIED OUT ONLY SLOWLY. LOW IRRIGATION STANDARDS ARE BEING ALLOWED. IRRIGATION SYSTEMS ARE IN POOR CONDITION."

While entirely accepting the criticism that has been made of us, I regard it as necessary to note that the responsibility for the situation that has taken shape must be borne by the appropriate ministries and departments and by the rayons' party, soviet, agricultural and water resources organs.

We must make particular complaints about Glavazmeliovodstroy (Comrade S.G. Gadzhiyev) which failed to fulfill the land leaching targets in 1971-1980. Only 135,000 of the planned 430,000 hectares, or 31 percent were leached during this period. The quality of land reclamation work remains low. A considerable share of the blame lies with the leaders of kolkhozes that plant crops on land set aside for leaching.

Another fact that is causing concern is that there is a lack of proper precision over questions of implementing capital leaching.

According to the 3 April 1978 resolution of the republic's Council of Ministers, capital leaching must be carried out on kolkhozes using their funds and by contract with Glavazmeliovodstroy. However, through the fault of the Ministry of Agriculture, local party and soviet organs and kolkhoz leaders, not a single contract has yet been concluded. The republic's Council of Ministers and Gosplan must urgently examine this question together with the leaders of the ministries and departments concerned, must determine specific volumes and timetables, broken down by rayon, for the capital leaching of saline irrigated land, the sources of finance and the executors of the work and must submit their proposals to the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee before the end of the year.

An important condition of improving the fertility of irrigated land is timely and good quality current leaching, which is carried out by farms themselves. However, the Ministry of Agriculture (Comrade M.G. Askerov), the Ministry of Fruits and Vegetables Farming (Comrade T.Kh. Orudzhev), the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking (Comrade Yu.K. Rzayev) and their organs at local level are dealing unsatisfactorily with questions of current leaching. The techniques and timetables for carrying it out are not complied with, insignificant areas are leached, reclamation crops [kultury osvoiteli] are not sown and transitional and permanent crop rotations are not introduced, which means that the lands are again salinated and drop out of agricultural circulation.

A serious obstacle in eliminating the salination of irrigated land and improving its yield is the low capacity of the Glavnyy Shirvanskiy, Milsko-Karabakhskiy and Mugano-Salyanskiy collectors. Their design capacity is less than half the actual flow rate. [sentence as published] A CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution envisaged starting the reconstruction of the collectors in 1980. However, nearly 3 years have passed, yet the work has not even been begun.

The operation and technical condition of the irrigation and collection and drainage systems require considerable improvement. Through the fault of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources (Comrade M.I. Aliyev) and farm leaders, a considerable part of the irrigation systems is in a neglected condition, overgrown with reeds and silted up. Farms make poor use of the funds allocated for maintaining water resources systems in good repair. In 1981, for instance, out of R14.7 million only R5.5 was assimilated.

The utilization of irrigation water requires radical improvement. Its intake often greatly exceeds the prescribed norms because of the lack of proper control on the part of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. Accounting for water is poorly organized and irrigation canals are not supplied with flow-measurement posts, and control and measurement and other apparatus. The Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Fruits and Vegetable Farming and the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking are unsatisfactorily introducing progressive irrigation methods. Flexible pipes, small irrigation pipes and siphons are used on only 110,000 of the over 500,000 hectares irrigated via furrows. Only 1.8 percent of the land is irrigated with sprinkler machines.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau recently examined progress in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Further Specialize Agricultural Production and Develop Viticulture and Winemaking in the Azerbaijan SSR" so far as the planning and construction of irrigation and land reclamation projects are concerned. Serious shortcomings and omissions were revealed; the leaders of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, Glavazmeliovodstroy and planning and other organizations were given a strict warning; and they were instructed to rectify the situation as swiftly as possible and to ensure the complete fulfillment of all the planned measures.

The Coordination Council (Comrade Sh.A. Rasi-Zade) created by decision of the Central Committee Bureau to examine all questions connected with ensuring close collaboration between construction operating, planning and research water resources organizations and with focusing their efforts on fulfilling the complex of measures to improve capital investment efficiency and the productivity of irrigated land must step up its work in resolving this task.

A most important condition of increasing the yield of land, especially irrigated land, is the introduction of scientifically substantiated crop rotations and zonal farming systems everywhere, the application of sufficient organic and mineral fertilizers, the improvement of the structure of the sown area and in general the improvement of farming standards. However, the agricultural ministries and departments and the party, soviet and economic organs have not developed the due work in these directions. As a result, in the republic as a whole crop rotations have been introduced on only 1/5 of plowland. The one-crop system is dominant on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and this reduces yields, leads to the accumulation of pests and plant diseases in the soil, worsens the water and physical properties of the soil and reduces the effectiveness of all other agrotechnical measures.

The Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Fruits and Vegetable Farming, the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking and their local organs must introduce scientifically substantiated crop rotations on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz before the end of the 5-year plan. Under conditions of nonirrigated farming it is necessary to have the optimum area of clean fallow as a reliable source for obtaining stable harvests. To this end the structure of the sown area, especially in mountain and foothill areas, must be revised, the area of fallow must be considerably expanded, and the timely and good quality performance of the whole complex of operations to tend fallow fields must be ensured so that they truly become reconditioned fields.

In recent years the republic has begun to make more rational use of mineral fertilizers, deliveries of them have increased and the amount of organic fertilizers applied has grown. However, many kolkhozes and sovkhozes have not yet learned to make thrifty use of fertilizers, fail to observe the optimum ratio in the application of mineral fertilizers and allow the one-sided nitrogenous feeding of plants, which reduces the effectiveness of chemicalization. Poor use is made of organic fertilizers; many farms lack manure storage facilities; manure application is not being introduced; organic fertilizers are dissipated among many parcels of land; and systematic work to manufacture and utilize compost is not being carried out. Suffice it to say that the republic has the potential to procure over 5.5 million tons of organic fertilizers each year, but in fact only 3 million tons, or a little over half that amount, are accumulated and applied.

Our task is to ensure the rational utilization of each ton of fertilizer, to secure a high return on the fertilizer that is applied and to take resolute measures to accumulate organic fertilizers.

SPEAKING OF THE IMPORTANCE OF HIGHLY EFFICIENT LAND USE, COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV SAID: "THE REPUBLIC PARTY ORGANIZATION SHOULD PUT ITS MIND TO RESOLVING A QUALITATIVELY NEW TASK -- OBTAINING TWO OR THREE HARVESTS PER YEAR FROM EVERY HECTARE OF IRRIGATED LAND. REGARD THIS AS A PARTY MISSION."

In recent years we have accumulated some experience of obtaining additional output by means of repeat harvests of vegetable crops, after-harvest sowings of corn and late fall sowings of rape, perko and other fodder crops. Unfortunately, thrifty use is by no means everywhere made of the potential at our disposal. In the republic as a whole a second harvest has now been sown on only 150,000 irrigated hectares. This is, of course, very little. We have the potential to double or treble the area sown to repeat crops. The Council of Ministers must prepare and submit to the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee specific proposals aimed at comprehensively solving all the questions connected with widely introducing into production techniques for obtaining two or three harvests per year from irrigated land. We must, comrades, honorably fulfill the mission of the party and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. (tumultuous applause)

During the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plan's we achieved a considerable amount of increasing grain and fodder production. Despite the reduction of 151,000 hectares of 24 percent in the grainfield in 1970-1981, the gross grain harvest in Azerbaijan increased from 574,000 tons to 1.15 million tons -- in other words, it doubled. Production of all types of fodder, expressed in fodder units, increased by a factor of 2.4.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, in the light of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions and recommendations, has deemed it advisable not to further reduce the area sown to grain crops as envisaged by the program for the development of viticulture and to use the 50,000 hectares or so that remain solely for grain and fodder crops. It is planned to considerably expand the area sown to grain corn. By the end of the 11th 5-Year Plan this will be increased to 35,000 hectares -- an increase of over 220 percent compared with 1981. The area of corn cultivated using industrial techniques will be increased to 25,000 hectares in 1985 compared to 5,000 in 1981.

The organization in 1983-1990 of 14 specialized grain corn production sovkhozes with an annual volume of at least 280,000-300,000 tons would provide a substantial increase in the grain resources. Union organs are currently considering this question at our request.

At the same time the republic possesses even today considerable reserves and potential for further improving the yield and increasing the production of grain. Agrotechnical standards of grain crop cultivation are still low on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes, the requisite quantity of organic and mineral fertilizers is not applied and the optimum times for carrying out crop-tending work are not complied with. This is why grain crop yields on irrigated land in Agdashkiy, Geokochayskiy, Yevlakhskiy, Kyurdamirskiy and other rayons are low. Grain yields in Apsheronskiy, Dzhebrailskiy, Divichinskiy, Kusarskiy, Zangelanskiy and other rayons are extremely inadequate.

Questions of further expanding the area sown to pulse crops, particularly soybeans and peas, and of improving their yield must be the subject of close attention from party, soviet and economic organs. In field fodder production it is important to expand the area sown to productive high-protein crops, to site them better according to natural climatic zones and to comply precisely with cultivation techniques.

"AZERBAIJAN'S AGRICULTURAL WORKING PEOPLE," LEONID ILICH NOTED, "CAN SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASE POTATO PRODUCTION IN ORDER TO COMPLETELY SATISFY THE POPULATION'S REQUIREMENTS." The republic does indeed have great reserves for increasing potato production and procurements. Standards in the sector are low in our republic -- the yield last year was only 39 quintals per hectare. By means of intensification alone there is the real potential to treble or quadruple potato production.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Further Increase Potato Production on the Azerbaijan SSR's Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes in 1982-1985," which was adopted early this year, envisages considerably expanding the planting of potatoes and increasing production to 231,000 tons by the end of the 11th 3-Year Plan -- a more than sixfold increase compared with 1981. As well as the traditional potato-growing regions, lowland irrigated regions, where high yields of early potatoes are guaranteed, have begun getting down to producing this valuable food crop.

Implementing the resolution, party, soviet and economic organs have secured a substantial increase in potato production and procurements even this year. The Gosplan, Ministry of Fruits and Vegetable Farming, Ministry of Agriculture, State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, Azsortsemovoshch, Azerselkhozkhimiya, Goskomselkhoztekhnika, other ministries and departments concerned and rayon party, soviet and economic organs must take additional measures aimed at further increasing potato production.

Selection and seed production play an important role in intensifying arable farming and increasing the land's yield. We have repeatedly spoken of the need to create an efficient, well-organized seed production base in the republic and to place seed production on an industrial footing. However, the republic is still not meeting its seed requirements from its own production. Seed production for grain crops, potatoes and the main fodder crops -- alfalfa and sainfoin -- is at a low level, seed production for soybeans, peas, vetch and other crops has not been organized, and the material and technical base of seed growing farms is weak.

The Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Fruits and Vegetables Farming, the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking and the local party, soviet and agricultural organs must ensure that each rayon meets in full its own seed requirements. The network of seed-growing farms must be expanded and seed production for grain crops, potatoes and fodder crops must be placed on an industrial footing. There is a pressing need to create in the republic science and production associations for agricultural crop seed production, breeding work and other sectors. The Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fruits and Vegetable Farming and State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking must prepare specific proposals on this question and submit them to the republic's Council of Ministers within 3 months.

COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV SET THE REPUBLIC GREAT AND RESPONSIBLE TASKS IN THE SPHERE OF LIVESTOCK RAISING. "ALTHOUGH YOU HAVE BEGUN TO OBTAIN MORE MEAT AND MILK IN RECENT YEARS," LEONID ILICH NOTED, "LIVESTOCK PRODUCTIVITY STILL REMAIN LOW ON MANY KOLKHOZES AND SOVKHOZES IN THE REPUBLIC. EACH YEAR UP TO 1/3 OF COWS ARE BARREN AND PRODUCE NEITHER OFFSPRING NOR MILK."

A special Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum devoted to questions of livestock raising and fodder production was held in March of this year. COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV MADE A POSITIVE ASSESSMENT OF OUR WORK. "I KNOW THAT AT THE AZERBAIJAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM YOU CRITICALLY ANALYZED THE PRESENT STATE OF LIVESTOCK RAISING AND MAPPED OUT A LONG-TERM COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM FOR ITS INTENSIFICATION. THAT," COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV STRESSED, "IS A CORRECT AND TIMELY STEP."

The republic has carried out considerable work to fulfill the Central Committee plenum's decisions. A number of Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers resolutions on developing particular livestock raising sectors, strengthening their material and technical base and improving breeding work have been adopted, and republican and zonal conferences have been held on poultry raising, on placing livestock raising on an industrial footing, on intensifying fodder production and on other subjects. The republic's livestock raisers have overfulfilled the 9-month plans for procurements of livestock, poultry, milk and eggs and the annual target for the surrender of wool and have increased in the production and productivity of livestock and poultry.

At the same time it must be said that the agricultural ministries and departments and the party, soviet and economic organs of many rayons have not begun proper organizational work to intensify livestock raising and fodder production.

It is sufficient to note that the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes lose more than 100,000 tons of milk each year solely as a result of barrenness. The percentage of barren animals is especially high on farms in Kelbadzharskiy, Kedabekskiy, Lachinskiy, Tauzskiy, Kyurdamirskiy, Dashkesanskiy and other rayons. According to the 9-month results, production of calves was down by almost 2,000 on the same period of last year, production of lambs was down by over 50,000 and production of piglets was down by almost 4,000. The largest reduction in calf production was on the farms of Agdzhabedinskiy, Masallinskiy and Belokanskiy Rayons; the largest reduction in lamb production was in Kedabekskiy, Kakhskiy and Kazakhskiy Rayons; and the largest reduction in piglet production was in the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast and Apsheronskiy Rayon.

A number of rayons have allowed reduction in livestock and poultry productivity and numbers and a decline in the volumes of production of meat, milk and other products. For the republic as a whole the milk yield per forage [furazhnaya] cow increased by only 40 kg in the 9 months, whereas last year the increase over this period was 70 kg.

The Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Fruits and Vegetable Farming, the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking and rayon party, soviet and economic organs must take cardinal measures to eliminate the shortcomings and to unconditionally fulfill the program for the development of livestock raising mapped out by the Central Committee plenum.

COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV STRESSED: "THE SHORTCOMINGS IN LIVESTOCK RAISING ARE CAUSED TO A CONSIDERABLE EXTENT BY THE POOR FODDER BASE.

YEAR IN, YEAR OUT, MANY FARMS PROCURE [ONLY] 10-12 QUINTALS OF FODDER UNITS PER STANDARD HEAD OF LIVESTOCK, HALF THE NUTRITIONAL VALUE OF THE FODDER IS LOST BECAUSE OF VIOLATIONS OF PRODUCTION, STORAGE AND PROCESSING TECHNIQUES, THE REPUBLIC HAS, ON AVERAGE, ONE FODDER SHOP FOR THREE OR FOUR FARMS. AS YOU CAN SEE, THERE IS FOOD FOR THOUGHT FOR SPECIALISTS AND ECONOMIC LEADERS AND PARTY AND SOVIET ORGANS." We must all draw the most serious conclusions from this absolutely fair criticism. The attitude toward fodder production must be fundamentally revised.

For instance, it is well known that this year is favorable for fodder production in terms of weather conditions, but they are being poorly exploited for the maximum accumulation of fodder. It is true that the plans for coarse fodder procurement have been fulfilled for the republic as a whole, but its volume is a long way behind last year's level. Ten rayons have still not coped with the coarse fodder procurement targets, and 19 with the hay procurement targets. The pace of the procurement of succulent fodder and of the production and sale to the state of grass meal is low.

For several years now silage and cured hay trenches have been constructed in our republic. Sizable funds and material resources have been allocated and expended on these purposes. However, as a result of unsatisfactory work and the absence of control, many farms still do not have the necessary quantity of fodder storage facilities. The Gosplan, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Fruits and Vegetable Farming and the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, in conjunction with rayon party, soviet and economic organs, must inventory silage and cured hay installations within 2 months and before the end of 1983 satisfy the full requirements of every kolkhoz and sovkhoz for them.

Mixed feed occupies an important place in livestock raising's fodder balance. During the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans its production doubled in the republic. However, livestock raising's requirements for this feed are still by no means being fully met. The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers recently adopted a resolution on the development of the milling and hulling industry which envisages the construction of three large mixed feed plants and determines measures to strengthen the material and technical base of mixed feed enterprises. The Ministry of Procurement and construction and installation organizations must ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the planned measures, a sharp improvement in output quality and the expansion of the range of output.

Waste from the winemaking, meat, dairy, fish, food and cotton processing industries is a major source for swelling fodder resources. However, a large quantity of this output is lost and the collection of food waste is unsatisfactorily organized. This year there is a real opportunity to procure for livestock fodder 140,000 tons of grape pomace, 160,000-170,000 tons of husks, 110,000-120,000 tons of whey, 80,000-90,000 tons of food waste and a large quantity of other production waste. This certainly must be done.

We have mapped out a vast program for the construction, reconstruction and retooling of livestock raising complexes, poultry units, fodder shops and fodder plants. However, it is being fulfilled unsatisfactorily. As of now only 8 of the 22 livestock raising complexes and poultry units and 60 of the 84 fodder shops supposed to be commissioned this year have actually been commissioned and the commissioning of 7 interfarm fodder shops is being wrecked.

Agricultural ministries and departments and the contracting construction and installation organizations must step up the pace of the work. At the same time measures must be implemented to make efficient use of the capacities of existing livestock raising complexes, poultry units, fodder shops and fodder plants and their smooth operation must be ensured.

Comrades: At the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum in June, in light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum, we thoroughly examined the whole range of questions connected with developing the production base for the processing of grapes, raw cotton, vegetables, fruits, especially pomegranates and persimmons, tea and other output.

And we defined the specific tasks of ministries and departments to eliminate the existing disproportion in all processing sectors as swiftly as possible and to comprehensively resolve questions of procuring, storing, transporting and processing agricultural raw materials.

Our proposals on these questions must be submitted to the appropriate union organs within the near future. At the same time measures to reconstruct, expand and retool existing enterprises and production facilities, ensure the timely commissioning of all projects under construction, more efficiently load the existing production capacities, ensure the good quality processing of agricultural raw materials and prevent all kinds of losses must be formulated and implemented.

Fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum, the Azerbaijan party organization is carrying out much organizational work to formulate republic, oblast and rayon food programs for the period through 1990 and comprehensive plans for increased production of agricultural output on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The Council of Ministers, Gosplan, ministries and departments and party, soviet and economic organs must finish formulating these plans within the next few days and submit them for consideration by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee within the prescribed deadlines.

We particularly draw the attention of rayon party, soviet and economic organs to the seriousness and importance of this matter. Every rayon must seek as far as possible to meet the population's requirements for staple food products chiefly from its own production.

IN HIS SPEECH IN BAKU LEONID ILICH BREZHNEV NOTED THAT "THIS YEAR HAS NOT BEEN EASY FOR THE TRANSCAUCASUS OR THE COUNTRY AS A WHOLE IN TERMS OF WEATHER CONDITIONS. RURAL WORKING PEOPLE AND OUR ENTIRE PEOPLE ARE WAGING AN INTENSE STRUGGLE FOR THE HARVEST." You are well aware, comrades, of how unusually hard the weather conditions have been for our republic's agriculture in particular. Torrential rain, torrents of mud and hailstorms in the early spring and summer periods created many difficulties in carrying out the agricultural work. In September and the first half of October, at the most crucial period of the harvesting of cotton, grapes, tobacco, potatoes, fruits, fodder and other crops, the republic was hit by downpours, torrents of mud and floods. Snow fell considerably earlier than usual in the mountain regions. In Azerbaijan as a whole the quantity of atmospheric precipitation in the first 10 days of October was four times the monthly norm. This has not been seen in Azerbaijan since 1898.

The natural disasters have caused considerable damage to agriculture, public buildings, apartment blocks, and the population's personal plots and property, and many irrigation installations, industrial enterprises, social and consumer service projects, electricity substations, power lines and communications lines, highways, bridges and other lines of communication have suffered severely.

According to preliminary figures, more than 11,400 homes have been flooded, with many of them destroyed or damaged, hundreds of kilometers of rayon highways have been washed away and dozens of bridges, irrigation canals, reservoirs and pumping stations have been destroyed. Around 80,000 hectares of land have been under water, almost 45,000 hectares of vineyards have suffered and losses in the grape harvest have been over 200,000 tons. Large areas of cotton plantations have been flooded, which has delayed the harvesting and resulted in losses of around 100,000 tons. Considerable damage has been inflicted on sowings of winter grain crops, cabbages and potatoes and greenhouse facilities in the southern regions of the republic. A large quantity of nutrients has been washed out of the soil, a great deal of coarse and succulent fodder that had been procured has been washed away and submerged, and silage and cured hay installations have been destroyed. About 120 livestock-raising premises on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and 100 cowhouses belonging to private citizens have suffered and about 1,000 head of cattle, almost 10,000 sheep, 100,000 poultry and other animals have been killed.

Two canning plants, a tea factory, a bakery, a lemonade shop, a furniture combine, two poultry units, a mechanical repair plant, over 40 schools, kindergartens and medical institutions and 35 trade and consumer service projects have suffered severely, with most of this devastation in the southern regions.

At this grim and difficult time for our republic we are aware of unvarying attention and support from the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally. Three times during this period Leonid Ilich has called on the telephone and on the last occasion, yesterday, he asked about the situation and our measures and offered valuable advice and instructions. On the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, the republic has been visited by an authoritative team of CPSU Central Committee and USSR Ministry of Agriculture personnel. We expect material and technical assistance from union organs in order to eliminate the consequences of the natural disaster.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee is taking urgent measures to assist the population, enterprises and farms that have suffered. The Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, Glavazmeliovodstroy, Azelkhozvodoprovodstroy, Glavkolkhozsovkhozetroy, the Ministry of Rural Construction, the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, the Ministry of Fruits and Vegetable Farming, the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, the Ministry of Rural Construction, Azerselkhozkhimiya and the Goskomselkhoztekhnika must revise upward the volumes of land reclamation, water resources construction and other work in the stricken regions. The Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences, together with sectorial research institutes, must inspect all the flooded parcels of land, sowings of agricultural crops and perennial plantations and provide specific proposals on restoring soil fertility and implementing differentiated agricultural techniques on the stricken areas. This is especially important now in order to ensure a high harvest next year.

Today I want to say with joy and satisfaction that the will, organization and discipline of rural working people have proved stronger than the elements. They have pitted their selfless, heroic labor and their skill against the caprices of nature, are successfully carrying out their agricultural work and are fully determined to mark 1982 with record indicators in all sectors. (tumultuous applause)

From the rostrum of our plenum I want to give warm thanks to the rural working people and all who have taken part in the struggle against the elements for their heroism, selflessness and loyalty to our cause and to express the confidence that they will fulfill with honor the high 1982 socialist pledges. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

According to preliminary calculations, grain production will be over 1.2 million tons this year, which will be 50,000 tons more than last year. More than 343,000 tons of grain has been poured into the motherland's granaries and the purchase plan has been 114 percent fulfilled. However, not all farms and rayons have fulfilled their first commandment. The harvesting and procurement of corn is proceeding slowly. The superficial attitude toward corn cultivation displayed by the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Fruits and Vegetable Farming, the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking and many party raykoms is causing serious concern. Corn yields are extremely low on farms in Fizulinskiy, Udzharskiy, Geokchayskiy, Kusarskiy, Pushkinskiy, Neftechalinskiy, Agdashskiy and other rayons -- only 8-16 quintals per hectare. Those are astonishingly low and shameful figures.

The task is to complete the corn harvesting everywhere no later than 1 November and to ensure that every rayon procures the planned amount of corn grain. Winter grain crops must be sown at the optimum times and to high standards of quality.

The cotton growers have delivered over 750,000 tons of raw cotton to the procurement centers and have overfulfilled the national economic plan by 130,000 tons. (tumultuous applause) A conference of leaders of the cotton-growing regions and agricultural ministries and departments was held a few days ago at the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. Information from the local comrades showed that there is still a great deal of cotton in the fields.

Our duty is to harvest and hand over to the state the entire harvest that has been grown, down to the last boll. (tumultuous applause)

However the requisite intensiveness in harvesting operations has not been created everywhere. And in this connection we have serious complaints against the leaders of Shamkhorskiy (Comrade G.D. Veliyev), Mir-Barshirskiy (Comrade D.A. Mamedov), Kyurdamirskiy (Comrade B.B. Makhmudov) and Geokchayskiy (Comrade S.M. Velimamedov) Rayons, which are being dilatory about the raw cotton harvest.

The republic's viticulturists are working well. They have successfully fulfilled the national economic plan and have delivered 1.66 million tons of grapes -- a great deal more than in the whole of last year -- to the procurement centers. (tumultuous applause) The viticulturists' task is to gather the whole of the remaining crop in full and provide the country with 1.75 million tons of grapes. (tumultuous applause)

Viticulturists are faced with great tasks in applying mineral and organic fertilizers and restoring soil fertility, eliminating thin patches and espaliering vines. There is considerable work to be done in the field of deep plowing, laying out vineyards and conducting other agricultural measures to establish new vineyards. Despite the fact that the optimal time for this has passed, deep plowing is being conducted unsatisfactorily on farms in the Nakhichevan ASSR, the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast and Dzhalabadskiy, Fizulinskiy, Shemakhinskiy, Akhsuninskiy, Agdamskiy and Shamkhorskiy Rayons.

The State Committee for the Provision of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, the Ministry of Agriculture and party obkoms and raykoms must take concrete steps to ensure the completion of deep plowing in the very near future and the high-quality planting of new vineyards.

Vegetable farmers have fulfilled their plan and socialist pledges. A record quantity of truck farming produce has been procured. To date 683,000 tons of vegetables have been supplied to the state -- 43,000 tons more than in the whole of last year. Over 371,000 tons of vegetables have been dispatched to Moscow, Leningrad and other industrial centers in the country, and the plan for deliveries to the all-union fund has been fulfilled by 123 percent.

This year we have a real opportunity to procure at least 700,000 tons of vegetables. The Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the Azerbaijan Potrebsoyuz and rayon party, soviet and economic organs must ensure the fulfillment of this task.

Orchard keepers have grown a good crop. On 21 October over 150,000 tons of fruit had been procured, as much as in all of last year. Specialists calculated that available resources will make it possible to procure a record quantity of fruit -- 230,000 tons. The Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the Azerbaijan Potrebsoyuz, the Ministry of Motor Vehicle Transport and the Railroad Administration must substantially intensify fruit procurement, provide farms with the requisite amount of packaging and transport and adopt other measures aimed at fully gathering the crop and getting it to the consumer without loss. Procurement should be completed and the planting of new intensive orchards should be completed within the next few days.

The potato procurement plans has been fulfilled ahead of schedule. Over 40,000 tons of potatoes -- 17,000 tons more than by the same date last year -- have been delivered to the state. But there are still considerable areas on kolkhozes and sovkhozes where potato lifting has not been completed. A big harvest is expected from the population's personal plots. Throughout the republic as a whole there are real possibilities for procuring over 60,000 tons of potatoes.

We have procured approximately 26,000 tons of leaf tea, which is considerably more than last year's total. According to Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming leaders over 27,000 tons of leaf tea will be delivered. It is obligatory that this is done.

The tobacco growers have grown a good harvest, and the leaf harvesting plan has been fulfilled by 110 percent for the republic as a whole.

At the same time farms in the Nakhichevan ASSR, the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast and Lerikskiy Rayon have allowed a considerable lag and have still not coped with the harvest plan.

Party, soviet and agricultural organs in tobacco-growing rayons must ensure the harvesting of the entire crop and the unconditional fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges by every farm and rayon. If the crop is gathered in full and without losses it is possible to procure over 58,000 tons of tobacco leaf in the republic.

The progress of livestock product procurement shows that we have real opportunities for fulfilling the annual plans for sales to the state of all categories of product by 1 December.

At the same time it is impossible not to mention that farms in the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast and Agdashskiy, Divichinskiy, Mir-Bashirskiy and Geokchayskiy Rayons failed to fulfill the 9-month plan for livestock procurements and that Khachmaskiy, Kusarskiy, Kutkashenskiy and Divichinskiy Rayons failed to cope with the milk procurement target. Most of these rayons have allowed meat and milk production to decline. Milk yields have declined in comparison with last year on farms in Kusarskiy, Zhdanovskiy, Khachmaskiy, Kelbadzharskiy and other rayons. Evidence of the great reserves for increasing production and procurements is provided by the fact that in terms of results for the first 9 months of the year 296 kolkhozes and sovkhozes failed to cope with the livestock and poultry procurement plan, 308 with the milk procurement plan and 156 with the egg procurement plan. If all these farms fulfilled their plans what a big addition to meat, milk and egg procurements there would be. That is where our reserves lie!

The most crucial time in preparing and carrying out livestock wintering is upon us. It is raining and the cold season has started but many farms have not yet embarked on repairing livestock quarters and livestock unit equipment. In August the republic's Gosplan allocated rayons construction materials specially for preparing livestock quarters for the winter. However the State Committee for the Provision of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the Gossnab and the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry and their organs are failing to take the requisite steps to provide the allocated resources and are to blame for the fact that to this day many rayons have been undersupplied with construction materials.

It is necessary to expeditiously eliminate the shortcomings, acquire the allocated construction materials, complete the repair of livestock quarters as speedily as possible, mobilize all fodder procurement equipment, livestock unit equipment and machinery and accelerate the construction of feed shops, fodder preparation units, feed plants, livestock quarters and other production facilities. It must be remembered that the winter period accounts for 60 percent of the livestock products we produce. This is why it is so important to improve livestock feeding and housing. Increasing the feeding of succulent fodder to the maximum, organize night feeding, introduce progressive feeding and fattening methods everywhere, prevent declines in productivity and on this basis ensure an improvement in milk yields and livestock weight gains and an increase in production and procurements of livestock products.

The time remaining until the end of the year must be utilized to the maximum to build up fodder procurement. It is essential to adopt all measures ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of the plan for laying in silage, and producing fodder root crops and grass meal and the prompt and high-quality sowing of winter fodder crops. Fodder production work must be organized in such a way as to ensure the rational utilization of every kilogram of fodder, the feeding of only prepared fodder to livestock and the efficient utilization of the capacities of existing fodder shops, feed preparation units and fodder plants.

Comrades, we have entered the decisive period of the agricultural year. Its results depend on intensive, organized and efficient work by all of us. AS COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV DEMANDED, "IT IS IMPORTANT TO PRESERVE EVERY KILOGRAM OF GRAIN, VEGETABLES, FRUIT AND POTATOES THAT IS GROWN AND GET ALL FIELD PRODUCE TO THE CONSUMER. ALL PARTY, SOVIET AND ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS MUST DISPLAY CONCERN FOR THIS."

At this crucial stage of our work we must ensure the unconditional fulfillment of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions.

Of all the agricultural tasks the most important at this time is the successful completion of the cotton harvest. We know that it is taking place in complex, difficult conditions, but there is still a great deal of cotton in the fields, which gives us the opportunity to procure at least as much raw cotton as last year. We believe that our glorious cotton growers and all working people in cotton-growing rayons will again display their selflessness and gather the entire crop in the shortest possible time, which will enable us to inform the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally of the successful fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for all types of agricultural produce. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Today we appeal to all agricultural workers on behalf of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee plenum to redouble their efforts to harvest everything that has been obtained at such a high price and complete the year with record indicators. We have no doubt that Azerbaijan's rural workers will keep their word to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR with new victories in all sectors of arable farming and stockraising. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

III.

Comrades! The ambitious tasks for further developing the republic's economy and resolving the social questions stemming from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches in Baku can only be resolved if the capital construction front is broadened and its material base strengthened.

We have improved the capital construction situation in recent years. The republic's party organization has achieved a more profound and systematic approach to the resolution of questions concerned with capital construction, a stable high rate of growth of investment utilization and construction and installation work and more consistent work at every stage of the construction process. We have managed to achieve an appreciable improvement in increasing the effectiveness of the utilization of funds allocated for capital construction and we are gratified that our work in this direction received a positive assessment from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The qualitative indicators in capital construction have improved. Thus, the relative level of uncompleted construction has fallen by 20 percent compared with 1975, preferential growth of fixed capital commissioning has been achieved, there has been a considerable reduction in the number of construction projects under construction at any one time, and the concentration of funds and resources on construction projects has improved. The plans for capital investments and contract work, for which growth of 4 and 4.5 percent respectively has been secured, was fulfilled in the first 9 months of the year. Most client ministries, departments and enterprises and subcontracting ministries and departments have coped with their prescribed targets.

At the same time there is still a great deal of work to do to further improve capital construction. The number of projects simultaneously under construction in the republic is high, as is the level of uncompleted construction, which is 20 percent above the prescribed normative.

The fragmentation of funds and resources and the imbalance between them and the program for commissioning projects exerts a constant influence on the effectiveness of capital construction and the level of fixed capital commissioning. The 9-month target for marketable construction output, which characterizes the efficiency of construction workers' work, was only 73 percent fulfilled and is 12 percent lower than the level achieved in the same period last year. Some 11 percent less fixed capital was commissioned than during the same period last year.

There was a big shortfall in capital investment utilization by the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry and the Azneft and Soyuzneftemash associations. The Baku Gorispolkom's indicators are considerably lower than last year's level.

Production and technological discipline remains low in construction subunits, there is a lack of the requisite exactingness toward construction project leaders, and there is no precise coordination between those involved in the construction process. Losses of worktime and expenditure of manual labor are still high on construction sites, and poor use is made of construction machinery and equipment. Dissemination of the team contract method is proceeding slowly and in some case in a formalistic manner, and the situation regarding the introduction of advanced working methods is unsatisfactory. Work to improve the qualifications of workers and engineering and technical personnel and train leading cadres is not up to the requisite level, and the requisite concern is not being displayed for improving construction workers' everyday living conditions.

IN HIS SPEECH LEONID ILICH BREZHNEV PARTICULARLY NOTED THE NEED TO ACCELERATE THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE BAKU PLANT FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF DEEP-WATER PILES. At the beginning of this year the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau examined the progress in the construction of this most important project, uncovered serious shortcomings and outlined specific measures to increase the rate of the work. Certain changes for the better have occurred in the construction site in the intervening period. The capital investment target is now being fulfilled and the volume of construction work has increased, but a radical breakthrough has still not been achieved. The construction work is still not fully provided with material resources and manpower and there continues to be a lack of orientation toward the completion of priority projects.

The Ministry of Industrial Construction, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry and the Azerbaijan railroad are failing to deliver the proper quantity of inert materials and the Baku Gorispolkom is being dilatory about releasing land for the construction of housing for the plant's workers. The Karadagskiy Raykom is not adopting the requisite measures to strengthen labor discipline, provide the project with manpower and create the necessary everyday living conditions. Comrades T.Sh. Safaraliyev, T.M. Kyazimov, A.M. Maksimov, F.I. Kengerli and A.G. Sharifov and Comrade Mamedov, director of the plant under construction, bear personal responsibility for observance of the planned deadlines for the commissioning of the enterprise.

Analysis of the sector's work shows that the further accelerated development and expansion of the material and technical base of the construction industry is now coming to the fore as a priority problem.

To strengthen the material and technical base of construction it is primarily necessary to achieve the comprehensive and preferential development of the construction materials and structures industry to ensure that capital construction is provided with an uninterrupted supply of these products. Certain measures have been adopted in this direction in recent years and resolutions have been adopted on strengthening the production base of the Ministry of Industrial Construction, the Ministry of Rural Construction, the Baku Main Construction Administration and other construction organizations. In June 1980 the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers in conjunction with the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry adopted a special resolution "On Measures To Accelerate the Development of the Construction Materials Industry in the Azerbaijan SSR," which provided for a rise in the technical level of the sector, a sharp increase in production levels, an expansion of the product range and improvements in output quality.

Unfortunately this resolution is being fulfilled only slowly. Construction materials production is lagging behind the rate of growth of construction and installation work. There is a shortage of ferroconcrete and lightweight metal structures, large screening panels, nonmineral materials and porcelain sanitary and construction products. The proportion of fully prefabricated construction is low.

The Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry (Comrade R.D. Sadykov) is being lax about orienting enterprise collectives toward national economic end results -- that is, toward the fulfillment of product range plans, is not carrying out purposeful work to assimilate efficient new construction materials, and does not resolve expeditiously questions relating to the planning and construction of new enterprises and the modernization and expansion of existing capacities.

Our main contracting construction ministries and departments have great potential in accelerating the further development of construction materials production, particularly the industry producing precast ferroconcrete, nonmetallic materials, lightweight aggregates and other progressive construction materials. But the Ministry of Industrial Construction, Ministry of Rural Construction, Glavkolkhozsovkhozstroy and other contracting organizations are failing to ensure the requisite increase in capacities for the production of construction materials, are failing to implement adequate measures to improve the technical standard of production and are systematically failing to comply with the schedules for commissioning new capacities in the sector.

There is also a shortage of capacities for the manufacture of ferroconcrete structures for industrial, rural and social and consumer services construction. Our republic lags behind the all-union average level by a factor of 1.5 in terms of the level of production and use of this progressive type of structural component. In the republic's Ministry of Industrial Construction, the main producer, the volume of the production of precast ferroconcrete for industrial construction was 12 percent smaller in 1982 than it was in 1975.

The majority of capacities for the production of construction materials are concentrated on the Apsheronskiy Peninsula, where almost all types of construction materials are produced. At the same time extremely poor use is being made of mineral and raw material resources in order to develop the construction materials industry in promising regions and zones like the Nakhichevan ASSR, the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast, Kazakh, Mugano-Salyany, Khachmas and Lenkoran.

The Gosplan, Gosstroy and Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, in conjunction with the contracting construction ministries and departments, must formulate a targeted comprehensive program to accelerate the development of the construction materials industry, a program providing for the supply of the full amount and products list of all construction materials to construction projects. The direction of the reconstruction and modernization of Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry enterprises must also be precisely defined and steady, efficient work by all the ministry's components must be ensured.

The expansion and strengthening of the base of construction is associated with the tooling of construction subunits, the state of the pool of machines and mechanisms and the efficiency with which they are utilized. There are still great shortcomings and omissions in this matter in our republic. The level of exploitation of existing construction equipment is unsatisfactory, idle time is great, and the shift index of construction machines and mechanisms is low. The extent to which contracting organizations are supplied with modern high-productivity equipment lags behind today's demands, still less does it match up to the tasks facing capital construction in the coming period. A considerable proportion of the equipment is obsolete and worn out, and many machines and mechanisms that are on the books of construction organizations are out of commission and beyond repair.

We need to have a specific program for supplying construction subunits with modern equipment and construction machines and machinery in the light of the volume of work planned, to provide for the modernization of the available pool of construction equipment and to increase sharply the level of exploitation. It is also important to ensure the rational utilization of construction machines and mechanisms across the entire front of construction work. To this end modern methods of organizing construction work should be more widely practiced and the rational distribution of

equipment among the most important construction projects should be coordinated. The time has come to resolve the question of creating on the republican scale a repair base for construction equipment, machines and mechanisms.

The question of further mechanizing finishing work, in which the proportion of manual labor is particularly high, also needs resolving. The production of means of small-scale mechanization can be organized in the republic's enterprises; it is within the ability of our machine-building plants.

In short, the technical supplying of the construction industry is an important and multifaceted question for whose solution it is necessary to pool the efforts of all construction ministries and departments and the republic's Gosplan, Gosstroy and Gossnab. The work to draw up such a program for the next few years and for the long term must be headed by the Council of Ministers and the relevant Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee sections.

In the light of the tasks facing capital construction, the attention paid to manning the sector with highly skilled workers and engineering and technical cadres must be stepped up. To this end the system for their training must be constantly improved and must embrace personnel at all points of the construction conveyer -- from worker to engineer, from team leader to the leader of a major subunit, ministry or department.

The republic's construction projects are today in need of cadres, many projects and construction subunits are poorly supplied with manpower, turnover is high and there is a shortage of qualified specialists in many construction professions. Suffice it to say that within the Baku Main Construction Administration system alone there is a shortage of around 1,400 workers, while overall in the republic's construction organizations there are vacancies for 1,600 engineering and technical personnel.

The situation dictates the need to improve the practical training of construction specialists, to improve their professional standards and to expand the range of both engineering and worker specialities.

The work of the Azerbaijan Engineering and Construction Institute, the main forge of the republic's construction cadres, needs reorganization and improvement. This VUZ ought to be sending well-trained specialists and production organizers to construction projects. However, the level of the graduates' specialized training still does not match up to the demands of production and the young specialists have a poor knowledge of practical questions of modern construction and do not possess the necessary organizing skills. The quality of the knowledge of the graduate architects and planners is poor and the institute fails to train specialists in large-panel housing construction and certain other types of specialists that the republic needs. Insufficient use is made of opportunities for training specialists in VUZes in other cities.

Great tasks face the vocational and technical education system. However, the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education and the construction ministries and departments are not paying enough attention to strengthening the material and technical base of construction vocational and technical schools.

The stabilization of worker cadres at construction projects is an important task. Joint efforts by construction ministries and departments, party gorkoms and raykoms, soviet ispolkoms, and trade union and Komsomol organs are needed here. Unfortunately, at many construction projects due attention is not paid to the workers' working, living and leisure conditions or to the organization of food service -- in short, there is not the necessary concern for the working person, for the construction worker, and this is the main reason for the high cadre turnover. This causes great damage above all to the quality of construction and to the improvement of worker personnel's skill.

Our immediate paramount task is to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of this year's capital construction plans. Much work must be done to this end. After all, I will speak frankly, a serious situation has taken shape in capital construction. In the fourth quarter it is necessary to assimilate around R600 million of state capital investments, which is 5.5 percent more than in the same period last year. The plan for construction and installation work is almost R260 million and for the commissioning of fixed capital more than R980 million. You can see, comrades, what a large volume of work you have to perform in a short time, practically 10 weeks. The people to blame for this are construction workers themselves, but along with them, of course, the clients too and all who take part in construction production. Our party and soviet organs are also to blame. We alone can rectify the situation.

The attainment of these results depends on coordinated work by all components of the sector -- contracting, installation and supply organizations, clients, designers, workers, employees, engineering and technical personnel and ministry and department leaders.

The task of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs is to step up organizational and education work at every construction project and to mobilize the efforts and potential of every construction worker collective for the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan and the attainment of a high end result -- the commissioning of projects and improved construction quality. Above all attention must be focused on the projects of state significance being monitored by the CPSU Central Committee and the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. Production discipline on construction sites must be strengthened and we must help to create the conditions for highly productive labor, to develop socialist competition and to increase the labor activeness of every Communist and Komsomol member and every construction worker.

Construction ministries and departments must improve the level of organization of the construction process and ensure a broad front of work, especially in the construction of the most important projects and projects scheduled for completion, and their commissioning strictly on time and to a high standard of quality. Labor productivity must be improved in construction subunits, progressive forms of the organization of work must be more widely introduced, the rational utilization of machines and mechanisms must be ensured and unproductive idle time and losses of worktime must be sharply reduced.

Client ministries and departments must step up work to further improve the efficiency with which funds are utilized, must channel them into the completion of construction projects that have been begun and must focus them on the most important and most necessary projects. A most important task of the clients is the timely preparation of design estimate documents, the uninterrupted and timely supply of equipment to construction projects, especially those scheduled for completion, the timely training of worker cadres and the reduction of the time taken to start up the commissioned capacities.

The ultimate foundation of success in capital construction is shock labor by the many-thousands-strong army of construction workers in the republic. We express the firm confidence that construction industry working people, who have behind them the rich experience accumulated in the construction of the many, many complex projects commissioned in recent years, will use all their strength, knowledge and skill to successfully implement the large construction program facing the republic and the tasks put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

IV.

The rational utilization of manpower resources is an important factor ensuring the dynamic and balanced development of social production and the improvement of its socioeconomic efficiency. This problem has been and remains very acute for our republic. In the seventies we did a great deal to improve the utilization of manpower resources and rectify the blatant mistakes made in this sphere in the sixties, when

preplan and plan studies did not take sufficient account of the peculiarities of demographic development or the situation of the balance of manpower resources. The measures that were implemented produced positive results. During the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans the number of people employed in social production was approximately twice the level of the previous decade. There were progressive changes in the distribution and redistribution of labor resources among sectors of the national economy. In industry the most rapid increases in employment were in machine building and metal working.

More correct consideration of the requirements of objective economic laws in kolkhoz and sovkhoz production, improvements in material incentives, changes in the structure of planted areas and the economic and social upsurge in the Azerbaijan countryside resulted in a sharp reduction in unjustified migration flows between city and countryside.

The work we are doing to improve the efficiency of labor resource utilization was approved by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. At the same time he stressed that this still remains an acute task for us.

As calculations show, for the time being and in the long term our republic will occupy one of the leading places in the country in terms of the rate of growth of labor resources. Azerbaijan's share of the total increase in labor resources in the eighties will total 12-13 percent compared with a 2-3 percent share of the entire population of the USSR. Correct and objective consideration of this fact is one of the most important tasks in national economic planning and the implementation of an effective demographic policy.

In the light of the republic's favorable manpower balance we cannot be satisfied with the figures for the increase in the numbers of workers and employees in the national economy envisaged for the end of this year. They are much lower than in the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans, with the planned increase totaling only 44 percent of the increase in labor resources. It must be borne in mind that as a result of the further intensification of agriculture considerable extra labor resources will be released in rural localities.

Thus, in the current decade we have to employ in social production many more people than in the seventies. Therefore, when formulating economic and social developments plans, the Gosplan, the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, ministries and departments must make provision for additional measures to ensure the fuller and more rational utilization of labor resources. Particular attention must be devoted to accelerating the rate of development of labor-intensive sectors and production processes, ensuring the preferential development of industry in western and central areas and small towns, creating small enterprises to process agricultural raw material and other local resources and developing home-based forms of labor.

In the light of these tasks it is impossible to fail to be indignant that certain ministries and departments do not display a serious approach to the fulfillment of workforce size plans. For example, according to the results for the first half of 1982 the number of people working in the national economy was 16,000 fewer than planned. The work done by ministries and departments on the planning, allocation and utilization of skilled worker cadres is still not efficient enough. Coordination of manpower management between the Gosplan, the Central Statistical Administration, the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Training and other interested ministries and departments is poor.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev also drew our attention to the need to offer manpower assistance to other regions of the country. In the last 4 years we have sent around 2,500 people to such highly important construction projects as the Atommash and the Kama truck plant, power industry projects in the cities of Kuybyshev and Perm and other parts of the country. Work has been done to resettle families in eastern parts of the RSFSR.

The State Committee on Labor and Social Problems, ministry and department leaders and party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations should step up work in this direction. It is our international duty to help other regions.

The problem of manpower utilization in our republic is a complex matter. But we must do everything possible to enlist the entire able-bodied population in social production.

V.

The further intensification of material production and the successful resolution of the large-scale national economic tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev presupposes a more vigorous increase in the republic's scientific and technical potential and the fuller utilization of this potential in all sectors of the economy. The key role here belongs to our scientists and workers at all scientific establishments, primarily the Academy of Sciences.

Definite work has been done in the republic in recent years to raise the standard and effectiveness of scientific research and improve the coordination of research and the administration of science. The republic Academy of Sciences' scientific research establishments and design planning organizations are currently carrying out assignments relating to 23 targeted comprehensive scientific and technical programs and programs to solve highly important scientific and technical problems approved by the USSR Council of Ministers' State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Academy of Sciences. This work is providing tangible benefits for production.

At the same time the fruitfulness and quality of scientific and technical development work still does not always match the demands made. The machinery for introducing the results of development projects into production requires radical improvement, since many of them have to wait a long time before a practical application is found for them. Although the time taken to introduce completed scientific research has been reduced somewhat, the cycle nevertheless still averages 3-5 years.

The republic Academy of Sciences' scientific research institutes and design planning organizations are being slow to introduce the targeted program method into the planning of their work, do not always define in the requisite manner the correlation between fundamental and applied research and sometimes seem far removed from practical tasks.

Academy and sector scientific research institutes' efforts are not geared enough to the elaboration of republic scientific and technical programs. Not all institutes are involved in this work. The Gosplan, the Academy of Sciences, ministries and departments must make provision when compiling annual plans for the priority allocation of financial, material and technical resources for the implementation of republic scientific and technical programs.

Scientists must substantially increase their contribution to the solution of such most important problems as the development of the fuel and energy complex and the elaboration and implementation of measures to further intensify oil extraction, refine it more completely, improve the quality of fuels and lubricants produced and increase resources of raw materials for the production of petrochemical products. Scientific establishments should also elaborate and introduce at appropriate oil and gas extracting industry enterprises a package of resources aimed at raising the technical standard of oil and gas extraction. It is necessary to step up scientific research in the study and assimilation of new types of fuel and considerably expand research into the discovery of reserves and the practical utilization of geothermal water as an energy source.

There is a broad program for accelerating scientific and technical progress to be implemented in agricultural production. The implementation of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's recommendations and instructions requires scientists to be more active in developing and introducing new high-yield strains of grain, cotton, fruit and vegetables, breed

highly productive strains of livestock and develop progressive technologies for the production and processing of agricultural products. It is necessary to expand research into the development of new high-yield strains and hybrids of fodder crops and the optimization of the conditions for cultivating, processing and storing them. Substantiated recommendations by scientists on questions of scientific land use are very important.

In a word, great and urgent tasks face science, which is called upon to promote a sharp new upsurge throughout the Azerbaijan economy on the basis of the progressive sectors. And we are confident that Azerbaijan's scientists, fulfilling the tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, will augment their contribution to the further development of the republic's economy and culture. (tumultuous applause)

VI.

Comrades! Concern for the working person's well-being, living conditions and conditions of every day life is the party's most important program requirement. The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, which pointed out that "concrete concern for the concrete person and his needs and requirements is the beginning and end of the party's economic policy," is geared to implementing this. This tenet from the party's supreme forum is being persistently and vigorously implemented by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches in Azerbaijan were graphic evidence of unswerving implementation of the party's general line aimed at increasing the masses' well-being. All the instructions, advice, recommendations and critical remarks he voiced, no matter what questions or problems they related to, were imbued with concern for man and his needs and requirements. The solicitous attitude toward people's working conditions and everyday life constantly displayed by Leonid Ilich is an exalted example of community party-mindedness. It exhorts us Azerbaijan Communists to regard social problems and questions concerned with the satisfaction of working people's interests and requirements as a paramount party cause.

A great deal is being done in this direction in the republic. Vivid confirmation of this is provided by the major measures to improve the people's prosperity implemented during the seventies. An even more extensive social program incorporating improvements in all aspects of working people's lives -- consumption and housing, working, living and leisure conditions -- has been charted and is being implemented during the current 5-year plan.

The provision of housing for the population is an important component of the party's social program. The state allocates enormous funds and material and technical resources for this purpose. A great deal has been done in the republic in this direction. Housing construction assumed an unprecedented scale during the seventies, every fifth inhabitant moved into a new apartment, and every third inhabitant of Azerbaijan improved his housing conditions.

On the whole, however, the state of housing construction in the republic and the building of social facilities leave something to be desired. "IN GENERAL YOUR REPUBLIC'S PARTY ORGANIZATIONS HAVE INTENSIFIED CONTROL OVER THE FULFILLMENT OF NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLANS," LEONID ILICH NOTED. "BUT IN HOUSING CONSTRUCTION THIS CONTROL IS STILL NOT EFFECTIVE ENOUGH. HOUSING, SCHOOLS, KINDERGARTENS AND OTHER SOCIAL FACILITIES ARE FREQUENTLY NOT COMMISSIONED ON SCHEDULE. THE QUALITY OF CONSTRUCTION OF THESE FACILITIES IS ALSO NOT HIGH ENOUGH. THIS IS OUT OF ORDER, COMRADES. PEOPLE'S NEEDS MUST ALWAYS BE AT THE FOREFRONT FOR US." We must draw the most serious conclusions from this severe and just criticism. And this applies primarily to construction organization leaders, party committees and soviets of people's deputies -- in a word, to all those involved in this most important matter.

The state of housing construction has been causing us alarm for many years now. The shortcomings in this field were sharply criticized at the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress, the 44th Baku party conference, Central Committee plenums and meetings of the republic

party and economic aktiv. But the situation is improving only slowly. Suffice it to say that since the beginning of this year throughout the republic as a whole there has been a housing commissioning shortfall of over 750,000 square meters -- that is, around 50,000 people have not received apartments. Here almost 40 percent of the uncommissioned housing is attributable to Baku, where the housing problem is particularly acute. The number of families on the waiting list for apartments has not fallen but has even increased during this period. To this day around 3,000 families are living in wooden huts, semi-basements and emergency accomodations, there are large numbers of people in need of housing in Kirovabad, Smugait, Mingechaur, Ali-Bayramly and other cities and rayons in the republic.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee recently examined the question of the work of the main Baku organization for building housing and social facilities -- the Baku Main Construction Administration. The shameful practice of commissioning defective uncompleted projects of a low qualitative standard has become entrenched in the activity of the main administration and in housing construction in Baku in general, and instances of deception and overstatement of actual performance have been discovered. Baku's party and soviet organs bear responsibility for the chronic failures in the work of the Baku Main Construction Administraton and the unsatisfactory state of housing construction. For many years they have not tackled urgent problems of housing construction as a package and have been resigned to unsatisfactory work on the part of the Baku Main Construction Administration and miscalculations by its leaders in organizing the construction process.

The resolution which was adopted set specific measures for eliminating the shortcomings, developing the Baku Main Construction Administration's production base in the long term and increasing the annual volume of housing commissioned in Baku to 1 million square meters. They include building up industrialized housing construction capacity, securing material and financial aid for the administration from republic organizations, ministries and departments and training skilled cadres. The Baku Gorkom and the Baku Gorispolkom must exert the strictest control over the fulfillment of this resolution.

The Baku Gorkom and party raykoms must step up their influence on the progress of housing and social amenity construction, maintain unslackening control over the development of areas of mass housing construction, the development and rational utilization of the Baku Main Construction Administration's production base, the introduction of new series of industrialized apartment blocks and the improvement of construction quality and gear educational and organizational work in trusts and administrations to improving labor and production discipline, establishing stable collectives of construction workers and ensuring their unconditional fulfillment of the prescribed plans.

Urgent measures must be adopted to improve housing construction and the provision of social facilities in Nakhichevan, Stepanakert, Kirovabad, Sumgait, Ali-Bayramly, Mingechaur and other cities in the republic and also in the countryside. It is deemed expedient to instruct the Council of Ministers, the Gosplan, the Gosstroy, ministries and departments to elaborate in conjunction with local party and soviet organs a comprehensive program for the construction of social facilities, including housing, which defines construction volumes in the 11th and 12th 5-Year Plan periods and the long term.

In addition to construction, another important problem to which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev drew our attention is that of the allocation of housing space. The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee is constantly concerned with questions of safeguarding the requisite procedure in the allocation of apartments. A number of keen and principled measures have been adopted to stop abuses in this field. Leaders of ministries, departments and the Baku Gorispolkom have received strict party censures for violations of apartment allocation procedure, and certain rayispolkom chairmen have been relieved of their posts.

A frank and keen discussion of shortcomings in party and soviet organs' work in allocating housing space in Baku took place at the 44th Baku party conference. It is gratifying that

the Baku Gorkom drew the correct conclusions from the criticism and carried out work to uncover instances of violations of the established procedure in filling vacated apartments, prevent such occurrences and punish the guilty. This work received a positive assessment in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech.

At the same time it would be wrong to be satisfied with what has been achieved. LEONID ILICH PARTICULARLY NOTED THAT "THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE RECEIVES MANY COMPLAINTS ON THESE QUESTIONS, INCLUDING FROM AZERBAIJAN." Certain ispolkoms, ministries and departments continue to grant people apartments out of turn, it takes too long to fill newly-build or vacated apartments, and a soulless, bureaucratic attitude toward people in particular need of housing is tolerated. All this gives rise to just complaints and grumbles on the part of working people. The filling of the No 3 apartment block on Yusif-Zade Street can serve as an example of the incorrect attitude. Baku tire plant workers were allocated only 4 apartments in this 117-apartment block built near the plant although almost 90 had been suggested. It took intervention by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, to which a large group of tire plant workers complained, to put a stop to this blatant violation of established procedures.

Nor does the Baku Gorispolkom (Comrade N.Kh. Akhmedov) always expeditiously resolve questions relating to the filling of the stock of vacated housing. Suffice it to say that almost 1/3 of the separate apartments with all municipal services vacated since the beginning of this year have not been filled.

Concern for the preservation of the old housing stock is being unsatisfactorily translated into action, far too little funds are allocated for its maintenance, and the funds allocated are utilized haphazardly and inefficiently. Existing repair organizations do not have the requisite capacity, and less than half the material and equipment requirements are provided.

Shortcomings in the provision of municipal services, frequent elevator breakdowns, disruptions in the water supply, interruptions in the heat supply, failure to keep to the timetables for carrying out current and capital repairs to the housing stock and other defects affecting the habitability of apartment blocks generate a large number of letters and complaints. This intolerable situation in the provision of municipal services has arisen primarily because of the culpability of the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services (Comrade V.S. Mayorov) and as a result of insufficient attentiveness to these questions on the part of gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms.

Yet, comrades, we are talking about very important questions affecting the vital daily needs of every inhabitant of Baku and other cities in the republic. We demand an end to certain leaders' irresponsible attitude to such an important matter. (applause)

The Baku Gorkom and Baku Gorispolkom leadership, all party, soviet, trade union and economic organs and the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services should carefully analyze the reasons for the shortcomings, omissions and violations, determine measures to urgently eliminate them and constantly monitor the resolution of the whole complex of questions. Particular consideration, objectivity, order and decency, as the 26th CPSU Congress pointed out, must be the dominating principles in the activity of all who are entrusted with concern for the allocation and amenities of housing and for normal living conditions for Soviet people.

There are also many unsolved problems in the construction of schools and children's institutions in our republic. Suffice it to say that during the 10th 5-Year Plan the plan for the construction of schools using state capital investments was only 78 percent fulfilled, and the corresponding figures for children's preschool institutions and school boardinghouses were 63 percent and 46 percent, respectively. The fulfillment of the 1982 plan is also in jeopardy.

The Ministry of Rural Construction, Ministry of Industrial Construction and other contracting organizations have allowed a considerable lag in these projects.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming and Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking are paying little attention to the development of children's preschool institutions in the countryside.

The republic's Ministry of Education and rayispolkoms and gorispolkoms must systematically monitor progress in the construction of schools, especially in rural areas, give construction organizations specific assistance in eliminating the difficulties that arise, and show concern for supplying construction projects with manpower.

Water supplies to the population of Baku and other cities in the republic continue to be a serious problem, although much has been done in this direction in recent years. A number of water pipelines have been constructed and monitoring of the rational utilization of water resources has been stepped up. This has made it possible to increase water supplies in Baku alone by 30 percent. However, the development of the water supply system in the republic's population centers is still lagging behind requirements and the scale of housing and social construction.

The water shortage is particularly keenly felt in the city of Baku. Because of the unsatisfactory work over many years of the Baku Gorispolkom and its services and a number of ministries, departments and enterprises, the water supplied to the city is irrationally utilized and is not fully delivered to the population. A particularly serious situation has emerged in the new residential areas of the city, where a considerable lag has been allowed in the construction of the water pipeline network, storage tanks and pumping and other engineering installations.

Existing water supply systems are poorly operated and a considerable part of the old network is in a state of disrepair and needs replacing. Apartment blocks are planned without consideration of the real conditions of regulated [rezhimnoye] water supply and are not fitted with special devices to distribute water evenly between floors. Despite the existing water shortage, consumption is not monitored, water meters are not installed in blocks and apartments, and monitoring of the conditions of sanitary engineering appliances inside apartments has not been organized. Drinking water is often used to irrigate green plants.

Many enterprises are failing to fulfill the decisions on the utilization of purified waste water and the recovery of steam condensate and have not created recirculating water supply systems. Calculations show that if enterprise leaders implemented the planned measures, it would make it possible to release over 40,000 cubic meters of drinking water per day and would provide stable supplies to a large residential area such as Akhmedly.

A considerable increase in water supplies to the city is planned when the construction of the second Kura water pipeline is completed. However, the situation at this project cannot be regarded as satisfactory and it is not being constructed comprehensively. The republic's Ministry of Industrial Construction and Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work are failing to ensure the proper concentration of efforts on constructing the projects scheduled for completion and the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services is not taking measures to supply the complex scheduled for completion with the requisite equipment.

In order to improve the level of water supplies in Baku, Sumgait and the entire Apsheronskiy Peninsula, in addition to the above measures it is necessary to formulate a long-term program providing for the continued construction of the third Baku water pipeline. Questions of planning and financing the further development of the second Kura water pipeline, on which the minimum outlay will be required, demand special consideration. The utilization of purified waste water and other sources of water supply for industrial purposes is an important question.

Trade, public catering, consumer services and the whole services sphere have a tremendous impact on people's mood and their labor productivity.

Unfortunately, once again it has to be said today that the Ministry of Trade (Comrade S.Ch. Kasumova) and the Azerbaijan Potrebsoyuz (Comrade Ch.K. Gasanov) are being slow to reorganize their work in the light of current demands. They have not established precise monitoring of the organizaton of trade or the timely and complete assimilation of the earmarked funds and they poorly maneuver goods resources. Some R230 million of above-normative stocks of goods have accumulated at bases and depots. The plan for retail trade turnover in the first 9 months was only 96 percent fulfilled. Half the state and cooperative trade enterprises failed to cope with it.

One reason for the failure to fulfill the plan is that during this period the republic's industrial enterprises were responsible for a shortfall of over R100 million in goods deliveries to trade. And the Ministry of the Light Industry, Ministry of Local Industry and Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry failed to deliver goods in great demand such as knitted and sewn goods, woolen and silk textiles, furniture, footwear and others. The situation is most unfavorable with regard to the delivery of goods for children.

I want to dwell particularly on questions of the organization of public catering, to which the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee pays constant attention.

It is well known that there are currently certain difficulties with supplies of meat, meat products and butter [maslo] because of certain objective factors. There are not enough resources to fully satisfy the population's demands. So we are supplying public catering enterprises, and above all workers' canteens, with enough of these products and all others. There are 9,215 such enterprises in the republic and each day they serve around 1.5 million people. So a high-calorie, tasty lunch and convenience foods that can be obtained actually at the workplace are a good help in feeding people employed in production.

Unfortunately, the facts show that the allocated products reach working people's tables by no means in full and by no means always. There are many reasons: a reluctance to expand the range of dishes or the network of enterprise departments and stores selling culinary goods and confectionery and to increase the production and utilization of convenience foods and an irresponsible attitude toward organizing catering for people working evening and night shifts or working in the kolkhoz and sovkhoz fields.

It cannot be said without indignation, but a considerable proportion of the products in short supply is squandered and stolen, sold under the counter on any old pretext and acquired by certain officials. It is precisely this that is shown by the results of a check carried out the other day by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Trade and Consumer Services Department and the republic's People's Control Committee in a number of rayons of the city of Baku. This revealed that a considerable proportion of the meat and poultry intended for the preparation of food within the public catering system is sold raw to persons unknown or passed on to kabob houses.

Such cases have been revealed in the Shauyanskiy, Ordzhonikidzevskiy and other rayon public catering associations. And the leaders of the Divichi, Dzhalilabad, Kobu and other poultry factories, crudely violating fund discipline, are sending chickens to particular kabob houses and stores at their own discretion. The facts are scandalous. You cannot say otherwise. You know with what difficulty we constructed those poultry factories and how much attention we pay to them, thinking of people's interests. Yet now it turns out that the director of the poultry factory allows the output to be disposed of as he himself wishes and sends it wherever he wants. Where are our party raykoms, the Glavptitseprom and its leader, Comrade Mamedov, looking?

The relevant organs must immediately make a careful investigation of these criminal actions, institute proceedings against the culprits and take resolute measures to completely preclude such phenomena in the future.

An enormous quantity of vegetables and fruits is produced in Azerbaijan. Unfortunately, this still fails to have any effect on the range of dishes in canteens. Under the

Ministry of Trade potatoes account for 12 percent of the total consumption of raw materials within the public catering network, vegetables for 3.6 percent and fruits for 2.4 percent, and under the Azerbaijan Potrebsoyuz the figures are even smaller -- 0.5 percent for potatoes and fruits and 1.5 percent for vegetables. Even in summer most canteens make stewed fruit from dried fruit.

What has been said shows that the leaders of the Ministry of Trade and the Azerbaijan Potrebsoyuz have not drawn the proper conclusions from the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee resolution "On Measures To Improve Public Catering and Develop Subsidiary Farms at Industrial Enterprises in the Light of the CPSU Central Committee Resolution on Kemerovo Oblast," which was adopted last December. They are still leading this most important sector in an unsatisfactory fashion. Many party, soviet and economic organs lack a sense of responsibility for the organization of public catering. Ministry, department and enterprise leaders must always remember that they must display the same daily and all-round concern for feeding people as they do for fulfilling the national economic plans. (tumultuous applause)

I think it is necessary to dwell on one more question -- swelling food resources by increasing the producton of sales of fish and fish products. In recent years supplies of these products to Azerbaijan's population have deteriorated, and the republic holds one of the bottom places in the country in terms of the level of their consumption. This stems from two factors -- the inadequacy of the allocated funds and the unsatisfactory situation with regard to fish production in local sources. Azerrybprom (Comrade T.F. Mamedov) fails year in, year out to fulfill the plans for catching and delivery of fish and deals poorly with increasing fish stocks and with opening up new areas of extraction. Azuprrybkhoz (Comrade N.F. Rustamov) is not taking measures to develop fish farming and increase the catch of fish in the republic's freshwater reservoirs.

Fish producers, trading organizations and the Gosplan must urgently ensure that the situation is changed radically. It is clearly time to really do something about the organizations responsible for fish production. This is not the first time we have mentioned them, but there are no changes in their activity. I think the comrades from the Council of Ministers and the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee should tackle this. After all, we have so many reservoirs old and new, not to mention special ponds, where a lot of fish used to be raised, but we are not exploiting this wealth. I hope the relevant comrades will tackle this problem and will rectify the situation.

We need to do a great deal to improve consumer services. The republic's Ministry of Consumer Services (Comrade Z.M. Gasanova) has been unable to consolidate the positive changes achieved last year and has allowed a great lag with regard to plan fulfillment since the first months of this year. Some 65 percent of the ministry's enterprises failed to cope with the 9-month target, and out of the 19 main types of consumer services the target was achieved in only 7. The situation is particularly unsatisfactory in the countryside, where people receive three times less service per year than city dwellers do. Over half the kolkhozes and sovkhozes do not have comprehensive consumer service reception centers.

Urban transport is an important sector of the services sphere. As you know, the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee attaches great importance to this problem and has repeatedly examined it at various levels.

In the 4 years since the Central Committee Bureau discussed the question "On Serious Shortcomings in the Activity of the Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of Motor Transport and the Unsatisfactory Organization of the Work of Passenger Transport in the City of Baku" there has been some improvement in the population's transport services. The material and technical base of urban transport is strengthening and developing, the construction of a large bus depot is being completed, the network of routes has expanded and the renewal of the pool of buses, streetcars and trolleybuses is continuing. The leadership of transport enterprises has been strengthened.

However, a fundamental breakthrough in the work of urban transport has still not been achieved. The problem is, in our view, that the numerous measures being taken by party and soviet organizations and transport ministries and departments are not being backed up by purposeful organizational and political education work in collectives. As a result there are still frequent failures to observe the timetables for bus, streetcar and trolleybus services and cases of rudeness to passengers, of indiscipline on the part of drivers, of reduced services in the mornings and evenings and of drivers themselves taking money from passengers. Tasks to improve the population's urban transport services were formulated in detail at the 44th Baku city party conference so, without repeating what was said, we demand that the Baku CPSU Gorkom, the Baku Gorispolkom, the Ministry of Motor Transport and the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services rectify the situation in urban passenger transport.

One of the most important social tasks is the protection of working people's health. We note with satisfaction that the republic's health organs and institutions have recently carried out definite work to improve the population's medical services. New health facilities have been commissioned -- a cardiology research institute, a children's neurological hospital, republican toxicology and stomatology centers and a number of other projects equipped to the most modern standards. The standard of the work of many hospitals, polyclinics, clinics and medical centers has improved.

But there are no grounds for resting on our laurels. There are still many valid complaints of disorders in the work of general health institutions, of an inconsiderate and sometimes callous and heartless attitude toward patients, and of the poor organization of first aid and emergency aid. Cases of extortion and bribetaking on the part of medical workers and of a disdainful attitude toward fulfilling their lofty duty to people have not been eradicated.

The Ministry of Health (Comrade T.A. Kasumov) and its organs should take urgent measures to improve their activity in the spirit of the demands made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Additional Measures To Improve the Protection of the Population's Health."

The state of the material and technical base of public health is causing particular concern. Our republic is in next to last place among the union republics in terms of the provision of hospital beds. Even in Azerbaijan's capital, the city of Baku, there are extremely few polyclinics constructed according to the standing design.

Each year we seek to increase the state appropriations for the capital construction of medical facilities, but these funds are poorly assimilated. In the last 10 years alone R34 million have remained unspent. We also have many complaints about the quality of the construction of hospitals and polyclinics.

The relevant ministries and departments, city and rayon party organizations and soviet ispolkoms must radically change their attitude toward the construction of medical institutions and rigorously monitor this important matter. The construction of hospitals, polyclinics and clinics using the shared funds of industrial enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes must also be more widely practiced.

The rich nature of our republic, the Caspian coast and the many mineral sources are wonderful health factors. Much has been done in recent years to place them in the service of man and to develop sanatorium and resort facilities in Azerbaijan. Nowadays around 135,000 people strengthen their health each year in Azerbaijan's trade union sanatoriums and rest homes, and most of them -- 70 percent -- come here from other republics.

A few days ago a comfortable 565-bed sanatorium block was commissioned at the resort of Naftalan. The new 600-bed complex of the Araz cardiological sanatorium in the settlement of Bilgya, which will be the best in Azerbaijan in terms of its architecture and the comfort created for the vacationists, is preparing to receive patients. It is planned to further increase sanatorium capacities in the current 5-year plan. Sanatorium and tourist establishmens will be commissioned in the resorts of Naftalan, Kala-Alty, Sirab, Shusha and Lenkoran.

All this has been promoted by the fulfillment of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers and Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions resolution "On Measures To Further Improve Sanatorium and Resort Treatment and Working People's Leisure and Develop the Network of Trade Union Sanatoriums" and the special Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and Republic Council of Ministers resolution providing for the further development of the resort city of Naftalan. In June 1982 the resolution "On Measures To Develop the Yalama-Nabran Resort Zone of All-Union Significance on the West Coast of the Caspian Sea" was adopted in conjunction with the AUCCTU.

However, what has been done is certainly only the beginning of the great task that faces us. IN HIS SPEECH AT THE CEREMONY IN BAKU LEONID ILICH PARTICULARLY EMPHASIZED THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SKILLFUL UTILIZATION OF THE REPUBLIC'S POTENTIAL FOR STRENGTHENING PEOPLE'S HEALTH. "THE BENEFICIAL CASPIAN SEA, THE SOUTHERN SUN, THE MOUNTAINS AND VALLEYS OF AZERBAIJAN," HE SAID, "MUST INVITE PEOPLE TO COME ON VACATION AND FOR TREATMENT.

"I KNOW THAT THE REPUBLIC'S COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE HAS SHOWN INITIATIVE IN STUDYING THIS POTENTIAL. IT IS NECESSARY TO LEND DUE SCOPE TO THIS MATTER AND TO THINK ABOUT CREATING YET ANOTHER SOUTHERN RESORT ZONE OF ALL-UNION SIGNIFICANCE. BOTH THE AUCCTU AND THE USSR MINISTRY OF HEALTH OUGHT TO JOIN IN THIS."

A great, complex but honorable task has been set us, comrades. It is our duty and our obligation to implement it. (tumultuous applause)

A large group of AUCCTU and USSR Ministry of Health executives is currently in Azerbaijan. Together with our comrades, they are determining measures to create a resort zone of all-union significance in the republic. AUCCTU Chairman Stepan Alekseyevich Shalayev and USSR Minister of Health Sergey Petrovich Burenkov are visiting us for this purpose and are taking part in the work of our plenum. (tumultuous applause) I want to take advantage of this opportunity to thank Comrades Shalayev and Burenkov for the consideration they have shown and the help they have provided and to express the confidence that by our joint efforts we will fulfill Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions: Yet another all-union health resort will be created on Azerbaijan's territory. (tumultuous applause)

"THE SUCCESSES OF THE WORKING PEOPLE OF AZERBAIJAN AND OF ALL OUR COUNTRY'S OTHER REPUBLICS IN BUILDING UP THE PRODUCTION OF INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT," COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV SAID, "ARE A GOOD CONTRIBUTION TO IMPLEMENTING THE PARTY'S PLANS FOR STEADILY IMPROVING THE PEOPLE'S LIFE, THE PLANS FOR OUR COMMUNIST BUILDING." Our honorable task and yours is to build up this contribution in every possible way. People's needs, concerns and interests, as the party teaches us and Leonid Ilich demands, must constantly be the center of party organizations' attention. This is our duty and obligation to the people and we are called upon to discharge it in the full consciousness of our role and our lofty responsibility. (tumultuous applause)

VII.

Comrades! Azerbaijan's swift economic and social development in the 9th and 10th 5-year plans and the labor victories in the current 5-year plan that have received a high assessment from the Communist Party Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev are the result of the party organization's vigorous and skillful organizational and political work.

The strengthening of party leadership of the economy and social and sociopolitical development, the mobilization of the working people to achieve high indicators in all sectors of the national economy, persistence and purposefulness in resolving focal questions of economic and cultural building and communist education, the organic combination of partymindedness and a businesslike approach and of exactingness and organization, and the improvement of cadre work are the main components of the activity of party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, soviet and economic organs, trade unions and the Komsomol. They have played a decisive role in the struggle to sharply boost the republic's economy and culture.

"...WE GREATLY VALUE THE WORK OF THE AZERBAIJAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE, THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE BUREAU... THE REPUBLIC'S SUPREME SOVIET AND THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS," COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV SAID DURING HIS CONVERSATION AT THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. "YOUR DESIRE TO WORK CREATIVELY AND WITH INITIATIVE AND CONSTANT QUEST FOR THE NEW DESERVE SUPPORT. THIS IS A REAL PARTYMINDED BUSINESSLIKE APPROACH." (tumultuous applause) Such a high assessment of the style, methods and results of our work shows that the republic's party organization has adopted the correct means and methods, that we are on the right road and that the Azerbaijan Communist Party's activity is entirely in line with our party's course and the decisions of the congresses and the CPSU Central Committee plenums. (tumultuous, prolonged applause) At the same time, this obliges us to continue to implement the party's policy in a principled, consistent and vigorous fashion, to tirelessly improve all components of party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs and to further improve the efficiency of party organizational work.

COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV'S ASSESSMENT OF THE AZERBAIJAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S WORK TO LEAD PARTY GORKOMS AND RAYKOMS AND PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IS OF FUNDAMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE FOR ALL OUR FUTURE WORK. HE NOTED THAT THE REPUBLIC PARTY ORGANIZATION "...HAS ALWAYS BEEN A MILITANT FORCE IN OUR PARTY. THE REPUBLIC'S COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE IS ACTING CORRECTLY BY SEEKING TO RELY IN ALL MATTERS ON THE GORKOMS, RAYKOMS AND PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS. IT IS NECESSARY TO CONTINUE TO INCREASE THE ACTIVENESS OF THESE MOST IMPORTANT COMPONENTS IN EVERY POSSIBLE WAY, TO DEVELOP THEIR INITIATIVE AND TO GIVE THEM AID AND SUPPORT." This guideline from Leonid Ilich sets great new tasks for the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, its Bureau and Secretariat, the Central Committee sections and party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms. It is a question of further improving the style and methods of party committees' work, increasing primary party organizations' combat capability and enhancing their responsibility for the implementation of party policy and the successful resolution of the economic, political and ideological education tasks facing labor collectives.

Fulfilling the decisions of the 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses and the CPSU Central Committee plenums, the Azerbaijan Communist Party has accumulated useful experience of the struggle to assert a Leninist workstyle. Throughout these years the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has been persistently seeking to strengthen party and state discipline, to comply rigorously with the norms of party life, to develop criticism and self-criticism, to increase exactingness and cadres' responsibility and to improve people's education. "THIS IS A CORRECT, BUSINESSLIKE APPROACH, SKILLFUL PARTY LEADERSHIP, A CREATIVE ATTITUDE TOWARD WORK AND A DEVELOPMENT OF CRITICISM AND SELF-CRITICISM," COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV NOTED. "YOUR EXPERIENCE CONFIRMS YET AGAIN THE IMPORTANCE OF MONITORING AND VERIFICATION OF EXECUTION, DISCIPLINE AND ORGANIZATION, RELIANCE ON LABOR COLLECTIVES' INITIATIVE, THE CONSTANT IMPROVEMENT OF CADRE WORK AND GREAT EXACTINGNESS." (tumultuous applause) We can rightly take pride in this assessment which imposes great obligations and we must continue to improve our activity to fulfill in practice the tasks of communist building. (tumultuous applause)

Questions of further improving monitoring and verification of execution assume great importance in this connection. Under conditions of the considerably increased tasks, any lack of dispatch harms our common cause. We must constantly secure the organic fusion of monitoring with practical work to fulfill party and government directives and we must ensure that monitoring and verification of execution are a most important component of the everyday organizational activity of each element of the party and state apparatus and each party, soviet and economic leader.

Unfortunately, monitoring and verification of execution are a bottleneck in the activity of certain party gorkoms and raykoms, ministries and departments, soviet organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations. Empty rhetoric and formalism have still not been eliminated in the work of some of them and there is a lack of due profundity and self-criticism in analyzing the situation and also -- this is the main point -- of precise organization of the execution of the decisions that are taken and of their own functions. These shortcomings in style are characteristic of the activity of the Ministry of Consumer Services, the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, the Ministry of Justice, the Azerbaijan Potrebsoyuz, the Azerbaijan railroad administration, and others. Serious shortcomings in the organization of monitoring and verification of execution are allowed to occur by certain party committees, the Kedabekskiy Raykom in particular. The 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums criticized the work of this party raykom, but the rayon leaders Comrades A. Bayramov and M. Mamedov have not drawn the proper conclusions and have not taken measures to rectify the situation. Organizational work in the rayon is replaced by armchair, paper leadership and by the adoption of numerous decisions that are not backed up by the requisite work. In the last 2 years no decision of the superior party organs or the party raykom has been conveyed to primary party organizations and the executors.

There are serious flaws in the style and methods of work of the Belokanskiy Raykom and its first secretary, Comrade A. Asadov. The raykom approaches the resolution of economic tasks superficially and without always understanding its responsibility. For instance, it transpired during the discussion in the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee of the question of the Belokanskiy Raykom's work to develop tobacco growing that the raykom bureau had not even discussed the Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers resolution on measures to develop tobacco growing in Azerbaijan, which is of exceptionally great importance to the rayon's economy, and the resolution had not been communicated to the tobacco growers.

Criticism and self-criticism are a proven means of eliminating shortcomings in all spheres of social life and activity and of improving the education of cadres and the broad working people's masses. Relying on the experience that has been accumulated, the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee directs party, soviet and economic organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations toward the development of criticism and self-criticism in every possible way and an exacting approach toward assessing the work that has been done. Criticism and self-criticism have become a firm part of the republic's sociopolitical life and a powerful stimulus in increasing the activeness of Communists and all the working people. IN HIS SPEECH AT THE CEREMONY COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV, MAKING A POSITIVE ASSESSMENT OF OUR WORK TO ELIMINATE THE SHORTCOMINGS HE HAD NOTED IN 1978, STRESSED THAT THE RESPONSE TO CRITICISM BY ACTION IS A MANIFESTATION OF LOFTY PARTY RESPONSIBILITY AND OF COMMUNISTS' CORRECT UNDERSTANDING OF THEIR DUTY TO THE PARTY AND THE PEOPLE.

However, we must self-critically admit that the situation is not like that everywhere. In the Shamkhorskiy, Kyurdamirskiy, Masallinskiy, Zhdanovskiy and Apsheronskiy Rayon party organizations, the Ministry of Agriculture, Glavazmeliovodstroy, the Azerbaijan republic administration of the USSR State Standards Committee and the republican methodological quality center under the republic's Council of Ministers there is a lack of critical analysis of the situation and they are typified by a propensity for show, a lack of profundity in resolving questions, inattentiveness toward criticisms and proposals from working people and a desire to conceal serious shortcomings and miscalculations in work behind the semblance of a satisfactory situation.

Unfortunately, certain leading personnel do not always react in a party fashion to criticism of them and do not take measures to rectify shortcomings and errors, while party organizations tolerate this and fail to make an acute, principled assessment. The task is to continue to develop criticism and self-criticism at all levels and to assert in party organizations and labor collectives an atmosphere of the businesslike and frank discussion of vital issues and the comprehensive objective critical and self-critical analysis of errors. Special attention must be paid to the development of criticism from below and to educating cadres in the spirit of the self-critical assessment of the results of their activity.

To assert and develop the Leninist style in the light of the party's present demands and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions means continuing to improve the selection, placement and education of cadres at all levels. Considerable experience in this has been accumulated in our republic. Cadre work has become the core of party committees' organizational and political activity. These questions are constantly within the field of vision of the Central Committee Bureau and secretariat, party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations. The consistent implementation of Leninist principles of cadre policy has ensured the growth of a large detachment of skilled, politically mature party and soviet personnel and economic leaders.

At the same time we cannot be satisfied with what has been achieved. Analyzing the work that has been done in this direction in the light of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's demands, it should be admitted that miscalculations, haste and an undiscriminating approach are still allowed to occur sometimes in work with cadres. In the activity of certain party, soviet and economic organs there is no principled approach toward the selection and placement of cadres and due exactingness is not shown toward them.

Shortcomings in cadre work have a pernicious effect on production affairs and on people's education. That was precisely the situation in the Ministry of Light Industry, the Baku Main Construction Administration, the all-union research institute on preparations for the transportation and processing of natural gas, the Azerbaijan electrical equipment research institute, the M.F. Akhundov teacher training institute and the Lerikskiy, Udzharskiy and Saatlinskiy Raykoms. As is well known, the leaders of these organizations have been removed from their posts and called to strict party account. Miscalculations and violations in cadre work are taking place in the Azerbaijan agricultural institute named for S. Agamaliogly and Kirovabad's G. Zardabi teacher training institute and in the activity of certain soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs and party committees.

Serious shortcomings and omissions in work with cadres have been revealed in the Kelbadzharskiy Raykom (Comrade I.S. Nadirov). Persons who have previously compromised themselves are often appointed to party-vetted posts there -- this happens particularly within the trade system. The party raykom carries out extremely poor leadership and monitoring of the activity of soviet and economic organs and does not take principled measures to suppress abuses committed by their leaders. The nonparty approach toward the selection of cadres and the tolerance shown toward incorrect actions by leading personnel have an adverse effect on the moral and psychological atmosphere in the rayon and are conducive to private ownership phenomena, thefts of socialist property and other abuses. All this has meant that in recent years the rayon's rate of economic development has been allowed to decrease, agricultural production is essentially not increasing and on some farms violations of plan and financial discipline are committed.

Party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs should consistently eliminate the shortcomings in work with cadres and educate them in a spirit of great responsibility for the work entrusted to them, discipline, organization and implacability toward deviations from the norms of party and social life.

The constant improvement of cadre work assumes the creation of a well-thought-out system for the training and education of a reserve of cadres. I would like to particularly focus attention on this question, since in many party committees, ministries, departments, soviet organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations a large number of party-vetted posts remain vacant for a long time. In the city of Baku alone over 100 posts on the vetting list of the gorkom and party raykoms are currently vacant. The most vacancies are in Azizbekovskiy, Narimanovskiy, Nasiminskiy, Oktyabryskiy and other rayons. The undermanning of the actual apparatuses of party committees, rayispolkoms and Baku Gorispolkom is causing particular concern. There are vacancies in the Baku party Gorkom.

Due attention is not paid to the timely provision of rural party raykoms with cadres. As is well known, in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May

(1982) plenum. Agriculture sections have been created in all rural party raykoms. The work to man them has been begun but is unfortunately being conducted slowly and with considerable problems. Incompetent people who are not agricultural specialists and do not have enough experience of party and economic work are often recommended for the post of chief of agriculture section.

As of now the agriculture sections of a little over half the rural raykoms are fully manned. The Agdashskiy, Dashkesanskiy, Imishlinskiy, Kasum-Ismailovskiy, Kutkashenskiy, Kusarskiy, Saatlinskiy, Sabirabadskiy, Udzharskiy, and Khachmasskiy party Raykoms have not approached this question seriously. These raykoms must urgently man this important sector with competent cadres.

I want to stress that the molding of cadres is the work of not merely a year or even several years, it is a continuous process, and our future potential depends to a large extent on how thoughtfully, methodically and systematically the selection and education of cadres are carried out.

The task consists primarily of using the accumulated experience, augmenting it in every possible way and ensuring that work with cadres is always the main, key element in all organizational and political activity. It is necessary to be guided strictly by Leninist principles of cadre selection and to study profoundly and comprehensively the business and moral and political qualities of personnel in the process of their practical activity. It is necessary to seek a situation whereby personnel who are devoted to the cause, who possess a keen sense of the new, who know how to skillfully analyze real processes and to find and make skillful use of available reserves and who can see the long term are promoted to leading posts. (applause)

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee pays constant attention to improving the standard of primary party organizations' organizational and ideological activity. The majority of party gorkoms and raykoms have improved their leadership of them and have begun to investigate their activity more profoundly and to improve their forms and methods of work. Primary party organizations are displaying increasing persistence and businesslike efficiency in resolving urgent questions of production, are boldly tackling the implementation of large-scale, long-term tasks and are rousing labor collectives to great deeds. The primary party organizations of the Baku domestic conditioner plant, the 26 Baku Commissars Oil and Gas Extraction Administration and Leninneft, the Novobakinskiy oil refinery named for Vladimir Ilich, the Azerelektroterm and Orgsintez associations, the Korovabad aluminum plant, the 22d party congress sovkhoz in Mardakertskiy Rayon, the Shaumyan Kolkhoz in Neftechalinskiy Rayon, the Zhdanov Kolkhoz in Imishlinskiy Rayon, the 26 Baku Commissars Kolkhoz in Bardinskiy Rayon, the 50th Anniversary of the USSR Kolkhoz in Ilichevskiy Rayon and others have proved their worth as good organizers.

A ROUTINE REPORT AND ELECTION CAMPAIGN IS NOW UNDERWAY IN THE PARTY. I WOULD LIKE TO HOPE, LEONID ILICH SAID, THAT "...IT IS HELD UNDER THE SIGN OF A BUSINESSLIKE AND SPECIFIC APPROACH, OF THE CRITICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE RESULTS THAT HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED AND OF THE MOBILIZATION OF THE FORCES OF THE PARTY AND THE PEOPLE TO RESOLVE THE GREAT TASKS FACING US." Guided by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's directive, primary party organizations are carefully analyzing the work that has been done and are determining specific directions of their activity.

The report and election meetings have been completed in party groups and shop party organizations. They have been held in 6,122 primary party organizations, of 71.1 percent of the total number. The meetings are being held in an atmosphere of businesslike efficiency and great activeness on the part of Communists, and members and candidate members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and executives of the republic's leading organs are taking part in their work. The party meetings have taken the form of a vivid demonstration of the monolithic unity of the party and the people and of the unanimous support of the republic's Communists for the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. (tumultuous applause)

The meeting participants, expressing cordial gratitude for the concern for Soviet Azerbaijan, are assuring the Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev that the entire organizational and political work of primary party organizations will be subordinated to implementing the tasks set by Leonid Ilich in his speech at the celebrations in Baku. (tumultuous, prolonged applause) It is satisfying that in the course of the reports and elections an improvement in the qualitative composition of the elected aktiv of party organizations has been ensured through the promotion of the best representatives of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the intelligentsia to leadership of party groups and shop and primary party organizations.

Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms should take the necessary measures to implement the criticisms and proposals voiced at the report and election meetings and should back them up with living organizational work and everyday monitoring. The positive results of the reports and elections must be consolidated and developed and the increased political pctential of the primary party organizations must be vigorously directed toward fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress and the targets of 1982 and the whole 11th 5-Year Plan. (applause)

The soviets are called upon to make a great contribution to fulfilling the tasks set by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. All their activity must constantly center on solving the problems connected with developing the economy and improving production efficiency and work quality, on questions of making the most efficient use of local potential to implement the Food Program, ensuring the fulfillment of the plans for the construction of housing and social and cultural facilities and developing and improving the population's services in every possible way and on fully satisfying working people's requirements. The soviets must continue to enhance their organizing role and to skillfully combine mass organizational work with the resolution of specific tasks of economic and cultural building.

Concern for developing the national economy and for boosting production and concern for working people's rights, interests and working and living conditions are what the efforts of trade union organizations must be focused on. The Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions, republic trade union committees and local trade union organizations must continue to deepen and develop socialist competition, to introduce progressive experience more actively, to disseminate patriotic initiatives and enterprises aimed at improving production efficiency, saving resources and improving work quality, to increase working people's creative activeness and to involve them extensively in the management of labor collectives' affairs.

Questions of organizing leisure and strengthening people's health must occupy an important place in trade union's activity. Very rich potential for this exists in the republic. Trade unions should more actively resolve these questions and display initiative and persistence in implementing the great socially important task set by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev of creating a resort zone of all-union significance on the shore of the Caspian Sea. (tumultuous applause)

The Komsomol must be an active and militant assistant of the republic's party organization in fulfilling the tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. Azerbaijan's Komsomol, which unites over a million young men and women in its ranks, must step up the ideological and political, labor and moral education of the rising generation in every possible way and continue to be in the vanguard of the young people, mobilizing their enthusiasm and creativity for the struggle to implement the party's plans. (tumultuous applause)

Comrades! Work to implement the propositions, conclusions, criticisms and recommendations voiced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has been widely developed in the republic. The tasks put forward by Leonid Ilich have been discussed at a meeting of the republic's party-economic aktiv.

During the preparations for this plenum the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, local party committees, republic newspaper editorial offices and television and radio have been receiving numerous letters and telegrams from people of the most varied professions and ages, from labor collectives and from ministries and departments. A total of 3,300 letters and telegrams have been received. Workers, kolkhoz members and representatives of the intelligentsia are submitting with great interest and with a sense of lofty responsibility for the further development of Soviet Azerbaijan's economy, science and culture their proposals and recommendations aimed at the efficient, good-quality and timely solution of the problems touched on in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches in Baku, are reporting the fulfillment of plans ahead of schedule and additional socialist pledges and are stating their determination to work even better and to fulfill successfully the complex and responsible tasks set the republic.

A large number of proposals and wishes have been submitted on questions connected with stabilizing and increasing oil extraction and improving the quality of petroleum products. Specific practical measures are being proposed to retool the oil extraction industry, improve the exploitation of old deposits, train oil cadres, recruit young people to the sector, profoundly study and widely disseminate leading experience and provide moral and material incentives for oilmen's labor. A number of the proposals are aimed at expediting the reconstruction and retooling of oil refineries, providing them with modern technology, introducing a comprehensive scheme for the development of the sector and improving the protection of the environment and the Caspian Sea.

There are many comments on questions of industrial and housing construction, particularly on questions of strengthening and developing the material and technical base of construction organizations, making widespread use of the team contract in construction, increasing the volume of departmental housing construction, improving the quality of housing and stepping up monitoring of the allocation of housing. A considerable place is assigned to questions of increasing the generation of electricity in the republic, saving it and developing transport. The questions of constructing the second phase of the Azerbaijan GRES and a number of GESes, motor vehicle repair plants and an air terminal complex and of further developing railroad transport are raised with a view to this.

Specific proposals are being submitted to further develop agricultural production, utilize reserves in improving agricultural crop yields, boost livestock raising and develop its fodder base, train highly qualified specialists for the sector, expand irrigated land, utilize saline land, produce and employ mineral fertilizers, and other matters.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's proposal on creating a large resort zone of all-union significance in the republic has met with a wide response from working people. Opinions regarding sites for the vacation bases and the formulation of a general scheme for their development and wishes to study the potential for the construction of sanatoriums, health resorts, rest homes and tourist bases in particular rayons and for improving the functioning of existing resorts are being expressed.

The republic's Communists and party aktiv have submitted proposals on further improving the party leadership of the national economy, on ideological backup for the fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges, on improving monitoring of the execution of party and government directives, on increasing exactingness toward cadres and on strengthening executive discipline. Wishes have also been expressed regarding questions of the people's education, culture and public health.

All these proposals and remarks have been a great help in formulating the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee's organizational and political measures to fulfill the tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, measures which are being submitted for consideration by today's Central Committee plenum.

The active and interested participation by the republic's Communists and working people in the preparations for this plenum has demonstrated once again that the practice that

has been established in the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee's activity of relying in all matters and initiatives on the masses and on the initiative of the labor collectives, of considering public opinion, of giving widespread publicity to the work that is being carried out and of organizing it on a basis of collegiality is entirely proving its worth. We will continue and deepen this work in the future. (applause)

Party, soviet and economic organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations must develop organizational and mass political work even more widely. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches and the tasks stemming from them must be comprehensively discussed at plenums of party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions and the Azerbaijan Lenin Komsomol Central Committee, at soviet sessions, in all ministries, departments, production associations and enterprises and in every primary party organization and labor collective. Specific plans to implement the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches must be formulated and implemented everywhere.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee expresses the firm certainty that party, soviet and economic organs and Komsomol and trade union organizations will be active organizers of the masses and will do everything necessary to implement the tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during his stay in Azerbaijan. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

VIII.

Comrades! One of the most important of our tasks stemming from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches is the strengthening of ideological work in every possible way.

The explanation, propaganda and study of the propositions, conclusions and instructions expressed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev are being widely carried out in the republic. A brochure containing his speech in the Russian and the Azerbaijani languages was published in a mass edition the day after his speech at the ceremony in Baku. Thematic soirees, scientific and practical conferences, conversations and exhibitions are being held and lectures and reports are being delivered at enterprises, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, at institutions and at people's places of residence. All the mass news and propaganda media have joined actively in this work. Questions of the ideological backup of the tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev have been examined at seminar-conferences of party gorkom and raykom secretaries, propagandists, leaders of agitation collectives and political information groups, lecturers, press, radio and television personnel and other ideological cadres.

Sociopolitical readings devoted to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's stay in Azerbaijan, to the 65th anniversary of Great October and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR are being held in the republic as a survey of working people's loyalty to the glorious revolutionary, labor, combat and international traditions of the party and the Soviet people. Classes in the political and economic education system have begun with study of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches.

To propagandize, study, explain and assimilate with mounting force the propositions, conclusions, advice and recommendations contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches, to equip every Communist and resident of our republic with them and to help every working person to determine his place and his contribution in the nationwide struggle for the further boosting of the economy and progress in social life and culture is a most important and urgent ideological task today. (applause) The upcoming integrated political day -- the Lenin Friday that is to be devoted to discussing the tasks stemming from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches and the decisions of this Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum -- is designed to contribute to this.

Great experience of ideological and political education work has been accumulated in the republic in recent years. The effectiveness of Marxist-Leninist education and the ideological and theoretical standard of all educational work have improved considerably. A great role in this is played by the extremely important CPSU documents of recent years -- the CPSU Central Committee resolutions "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" and "On Further Improving Party Studies in the Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions" and the works and speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. The exhibition of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's works published in Azerbaijan which opened recently in Baku vividly demonstrated what an enormous place the works of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the outstanding theorist of communist building at the state of mature socialism, occupy in the Azerbaijani people's political and spiritual life. (tumultuous applause)

The strengthening of propaganda's link with life and the more active participation of ideological factors in solving socioeconomic problems and implementing national economic plans is a positive trend. The main point is the fuller and more effective combination of educational work with production work. Our propagandists are giving a good account of themselves. While in the 1976-1977 study year only 20 percent of propagandists took part in the "propagandist for the 5-year plan" movement, 80 percent are taking part in it this study year. Working on the basis of creative plans, the 41,000 propagandists taking part in this movement help students carry out calculations, substantiate socialist pledges and counterplans and so forth.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee supports and stimulates the honorable and difficult work of propagandists in every possible way. Recently for the first time the 22 best propagandists were awarded the lofty title of "Honored Propagandist of the Azerbaijan SSR." On the eve of the new study year 200 of the republic's propagandists were awarded honorary Lenin certificates and table plaques for their long and fruitful work to propagandize Marxism-Leninism and CPSU policy.

The new study year within the political and economic education system must be a new stage in further improving studies and increasing their quality and fruitfulness. Fuller use should be made of the inexhaustible creative potential of Marxism-Leninism in order to instill in students ideological conviction, lofty moral qualities and implacability toward bourgeois ideology -- in short, an active life stance. The criterion of the effectiveness of this work is the transformation of party documents and the propositions and conclusions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches into a guide to action. Our duty is to focus all avenues of ideological work on fulfilling the tasks set by Leonid Ilich at the celebrations in Azerbaijan. (tumultuous applause)

The tasks of the ideological backup of the upcoming work demand increased attention by party organizations to improving labor education, an increased educational effect in socialist competition and in general a radical improvement in the organization of labor rivalry. It is necessary to propagandize labor traditions and innovators' leading experience even more vigorously and to instill in every working person responsibility for the work entrusted to him and for the results of his labor. Seeking the consistent implementation of the directions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the demands of the 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress, we should improve the work of cultural enlightenment institutions in every possible way, increase the militancy of the press, strengthen their link with life, comprehensively consider the masses' demands, purposefully mold lofty spiritual requirements and stimulate working people's patriotic desire for new economic and cultural heights and new labor victories.

As has already been said, in his speeches in Baku Comrade L.I. Brezhnev made a profound and detailed analysis of the shortcomings and omissions existing in industry, agriculture and construction. This means that ideological and political education work at the local level is not always linked with the real problems and does not always mobilize people to overcome the difficulties and shortcomings and therefore is not always effective.

For instance, the failure of many enterprises in the republic to fulfill their contract commitments, to which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed, is explained by, among other factors, the low standard of political education work and the lack of proper propaganda of the sociopolitical significance and meaning of the all-union division of labor or of the education of consciousness and a sense of professional responsibility. The indisputable conclusion that follows from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions and remarks is that educational work at all levels, particularly in sections and teams, must be stepped up, with the whole arsenal of spiritual and ideological and moral influence on people being utilized in it. Our mass news and propaganda media must focus working people's attention on the unsolved problems and help to mobilize collectives to eliminate the shortcomings. Great attention should be paid to the ideological consequences of the economic decisions that are taken and to the political implications of economic transformations.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's stay in Azerbaijan was of great international significance. His speech at the ceremony is a moving new document showing the unshakable commitment of the Communist Party and the Soviet state to the cause of peace and international security. Our party's inspiring call for peace and for the establishment of just international relations rang out with new force from Baku. The propositions and conclusions of the foreign policy section of Leonid Ilich's speech equip fighters for peace all over the world with a clear understanding of ways of solving contemporary international problems and with a consciousness of their historical responsibility for the fate of our planet. The tremendous international response promoted by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech and the warm reaction from all continents vividly demonstrate progressive mankind's support for the Soviet state's Leninist foreign policy course. (tumultuous applause)

The task of party organizations, ideological institutions, the press and television is to vividly demonstrate the tremendous foreign policy efforts of the Communist Party and the Soviet state in the struggle for peace, to expose the misanthropic policy and explosive course of the imperialist states and to increase the effectiveness of counterpropaganda.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches at the celebrations in Baku put forward fundamentally new propositions enriching the theory and practice of communist education and concretizing tasks on a number of key questions of forming the Soviet man.

THE TASK PUT FORWARD BY COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV OF STRENGTHENING MORAL DISCIPLINE AS WELL AS PRODUCTION, STATE AND PARTY DISCIPLINE IS OF TREMENDOUS SIGNIFICANCE FOR ALL IDEOLOGICAL ACTIVITY. "THE MORAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE SOCIALIST SOCIETY," LEONID ILICH SAID, "ARE BASED ON RESPECT FOR AND TRUST IN MAN. HOWEVER, IT IS NO SECRET THAT YOU STILL ENCOUNTER PEOPLE WHO EXPLOIT THIS TRUST TO THE DETRIMENT OF SOCIETY, ARE PERSONALLY IMMODEST AND EVEN EMBARK ON THE PATH OF DECEPTION OF THE STATE -- EYEWASH, BRIBETAKING AND THE THEFT OF SOCIALIST PROPERTY.

"INTOLERANCE OF THOSE WHO FLOUT OUR MORALITY AND OUR SOVIET LAWS MUST PERMEATE ALL SOCIAL LIFE."

What is especially important for us, comrades, is that Leonid Ilich approved and supported the struggle against negative phenomena being waged by the Azerbaijan party organization and made a high assessment of our experience of moral education. (Tumultuous applause. "IT IS PRECISELY IN AZERBAIJAN," HE SAID, "THAT A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT TO COMBAT ANTIPODES OF SOCIALIST MORALITY AND IMPROVE PEOPLE'S EDUCATION HAS BEEN DONE LATELY AND GOOD EXPERIENCE HAS BEEN ACCUMULATED." (tumultuous applause)

This experience has been acquired in an acute and uncompromising struggle in the seventies against everything that impeded the republic's upsurge, that stood in our way and that dragged us back. This experience has been acquired in difficult and painstaking work to restructure moral education and radically improve the style and methods of ideological activity and in the course of the assertion in everyday life of the principles of justice, objectivity and honesty, social discipline and an implacable attitude toward any shortcomings and violations. Moral education has become the main element in practical work to mobilize working people to resolve the most important national economic tasks, implement the party's plans and purge unworthy people who are the repositories of a way of life alien to the socialist system.

And this has borne good fruit. The Communists and working people of Azerbaijan have acquired the active life stance of builders of communism, a healthy moral and political atmosphere has been established in the republic and an atmosphere of public contempt for antipodes of socialist morality and the inevitability of punishment for violators of the Soviet laws and public order are dominant. (tumultuous applause)

The holding in Baku of an all-union scientific and practical conference on "The Formation of an Active Life Stance: Experience and Urgent Problems of Moral Education" and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's greetings to the conference participants were a recognition of the value of our experience and a manifestation of the CPSU Central Committee's great trust in the Azerbaijan party organization.

A SPECIFIC NEW PROGRAM FOR FURTHER STRENGTHENING ALL COMPONENTS OF THE SYSTEM OF WORKING PEOPLE'S MORAL EDUCATION IS COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV'S INSTRUCTION THAT "COMPLIANCE WITH THE NORMS OF PUBLIC MORALITY AND THE LAW MUST BE A NATURAL REQUIREMENT AND AN INMUTABLE INNER LAW FOR EVERY SOVIET PERSON. THIS IS ONE OF THE MAIN TASKS OF EDUCATIONAL WORK. IT IS AN IMPORTANT FIELD OF ACTIVITY FOR PARTY AND SOVIET ORGANIZATIONS, TRADE UNIONS, THE KOMSOMOL, THE PRESS AND TELEVISION AND RADIO." (tumultuous applause)

In accordance with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions, we must profoundly analyze all our work on ideological and political and moral education and formulate and implement measures to further strengthen moral discipline and step up the struggle against antipodes of socialist morality.

The fulfillment of the task set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev demands high pedagogical and moral standards on the part of the educators themselves, improved efficiency and effectiveness in legal propaganda and the more persistent introduction of socialist traditions, customs and ceremonies. The system of moral education that has taken shape in our republic and all its elements must carry out a persistent quest for new forms of education and display a creative approach. A most important task is the vigorous utilization of the tremendous -- it could be said inexhaustible -- educational potential and force of the moral authority of the labor collective. The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau recently examined the work of the Sumgait city party organiztion to enhance labor collectives' role in working people's moral education. The people of Sumgait have accumulated good experience, but there are also unsolved problems. The Central Committee resolution precisely defines the tasks of further improving moral education work, whose nucleus is the vigorous educational activity of the labor collective and the elimination of the existing shortcomings. The recommendations contained in this resolution, which are of long-term significance, should be implemented in the general context of the struggle to strengthen moral discipline. They must be fully reflected in the work of all party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs, primary party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and all labor collectives.

Speaking of the problems of moral education and of strengthening moral discipline, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed to the need to step up the struggle against crime and violations of public order. As you know, comrades, the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee pays great attention to this question. Considerable work has been carried out to suppress thefts, bribetaking, writeups and other violations of law and order and to strengthen legality in the activity of law enforcement organs themselves. All this work has been and is being carried out publicly, with the masses' opinion being taken into account and with working people being involved in strengthening law and order and eliminating shortcomings in the work of the militia, the prosecutor's office and the courts.

The Central Committee has adopted a number of resolutions aimed at further intensifying the struggle against crime and strengthening socialist legality. An important role has been played in this by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee resolution "On the Work of Narimanovskiy Rayon's Party, Soviet and Law Enforcement Organs To Fulfill the 2 August 1979 CPSU Central Committee Resolution 'On Improving Work To Protect Law and Order and Stepping Up the Struggle Against Crime.'"

However, we have still not achieved due results in the struggle against crime. AS COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV NOTED: "ALTHOUGH MUCH HAS ALREADY BEEN DONE IN THE REPUBLIC WITH REGARD TO THE STRUGGLE AGAINST VIOLATIONS OF THE SOVIET LAWS AND SOCIALIST MORALITY, THE LEVEL OF CRIME IS NOT FALLING. IT IS EVEN INCREASING." This is a very serious and fair criticism from which we must all draw the necessary conclusions. Our paramount task is to mobilize all the efforts of party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs for a more vigorous struggle against crime and the complete elimination ofshortcomings.

Preventive work, crime prevention is the main, key task of law enforcement organs and, of course, internal affairs organs above all. However, these organs are not taking timely measures to suppress many dangerous crimes. Enjoying a lack of control and sometimes even the connivance of higher components, the apparatus of the militia, criminal investigation, inspectorates for juvenile affairs, the patrol and watch [patrulno-postovaya] service and other services sometimes merely go through the motions in their work and are often altogether inactive.

An unfavorable operational situation prevails in the city of Baku. The indicators of the struggle against crime in the Nakhichevan ASSR, the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast, the cities of Kirovabad and Sumgait and Shemakhinskiy, Zakatalskiy and a number of other rayons have worsened substantially in the last 18 months.

The tendency that has clearly emerged to slacken the struggle against briberaking and thefts of socialist property is also making itself felt. Internal affairs organs at local level sometimes adopt a passive stance and content themselves with uncovering simple cases that lie, so to speak, on the surface and do not require great exertion or professional skill. Law enforcement organs are poorly conducting the struggle against people who steal socialist property at enterprises, which causes considerable damage to the state. The situation as regards the safekeeping of public property is most unsatisfactory within the systems of the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the Ministry of the Food Industry, the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Local Industry and the Ministry of Construction.

The growth in crime among juveniles that has been recorded this year, the reasons for which lie in miscalculations in law enforcement organs' organizational work, is causing special concern. Schools, vocational and technical schools, the Komsomol and families are directly responsible for the fate of juveniles.

The prevailing situation in the struggle against crime is associated primarily with the serious miscalculations in law enforcement organs' work to select and educate cadres. We are worried about the state of work with cadres in the Ministry of Internal affairs, the Prosecutor's Office and the republic's Ministry of Justice. Violations of party principles of cadre selection are allowed to occur, party and state discipline has been slackened, exactingness toward cadres and their responsibility for the work entrusted to them have been reduced and a consistent, vigorous struggle to suppress the private property ambitions of certain personnel is not waged. Thus the title of law enforcement organ worker is discredited and working people's trust in them is undermined. M.K. Babayev, chief of the republic's state motor vehicle inspectorate; E.F. Karayev, Baku transport prosecutor; A.M. Agayev, Kazakhskiy Rayon prosecutor; and B.N. Zeynalov, chairman of the Agdashskiy Rayon people's court, failed to vindicate the trust shown to them and have been removed from their posts and penalized under party procedures and People's Judges R.T. Askerov and T.S. Sarkisova (26 Baku Commissars Rayon) and E.V. Zemlyanaya (Narimanovskiy Rayon) have been recalled. M.V. Kuliyev, cheif of the investigation department of the republic prosecutor's office; Gr. R. Rzayev, Sabirabadskiy rayon prosecutor; S.V. Aliyev, 26 Baku Commissars Rayon prosecutor; and S.Ya. Aliyeva and S.Yu. Dzhafarov, chairmen of the Oktyabrskiy Rayon and 26 Baku Commissars Rayon people's courts, have been removed from their posts for serious shortcomings. O.E. Guseynov and V.I. Grasimov, members of the Baku City Court, have been recalled early.

The selection and placement of law enforcement organ cadres is of exceptionally great importance in an efficient struggle against crime. This work must be based on the party's demands regarding the strengthening of these organs with proven and reliable personnel possessing lofty moral and political and professional qualities.

We are entitled to make serious complaints over all these shortcomings to the leadership of the republic's MVD (Comrade D.D. Veliyev), the republic prosecutor's office (Comrade A.T. Zamanov) and the Ministry of Justice (Comrade N.G. Yusifov), which must draw the most serious conclusions and take principled and vigorous measures to radically improve work with cadres and step up the struggle against crime.

IN HIS SPEECH IN BAKU COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV POINTED OUT: "IN A NUMBER OF ECONOMIC AND ADMINISTRATIVE COMPONENTS CONDITIONS STILL PERSIST WHICH ENABLE CRIMINALS TO STEAL PUBLIC PROPERTY, TO DAMAGE THE STATE AND TO COMMIT ANTISOCIAL ACTIONS. YOUR DIRECT DUTY," LEONID ILICH STRESSED, "IS TO STEP UP STILL FURTHER IN ALL DIRECTIONS THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THESE PHENOMENA THAT ARE HARMFUL AND DANGEROUS TO SOCIETY. WE CAN IN NO WAY REST CONTENT WITH WHAT HAS BEEN DONE SO FAR."

Azerbaijan's party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs and above all the republic's MVD, prosecutor's office, Ministry of Justice and Supreme Court must organize all their work in the light of those instructions. The task is to carefully analyze the state of affairs in every rayon and city and in every enterprise and to formulate and implement as swiftly as possible specific measures to improve the protection of law and order and socialist legality in the republic and to step up the struggle against all types of crime.

The task is also to find and make extensive use of efficient forms of ideological backup for the struggle against negative phenomena and of the creation of an atmosphere of public condemnation surrounding criminal elements and each case of the violation of public order and legality. Party and soviet organs must widely involve the public in the struggle against all deviations from our laws and in crime prevention work.

A republic crime prevention council was recently set up under the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. Similar councils have been formed under party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms. Their duty is to coordinate and direct the activity of party, soviet and law enforcement organs and public organizations to combat violations of law and order. I want to express the hope that these councils conduct their work intensively and with the greatest effectiveness.

The strengthening of law and order and the education of citizens in a spirit of rigorous compliance with the law are major sociopolitical problems, and their solution requires great persistence, purposefulness and selflessness from all who are called upon by the party to work in this responsible sector of the struggle to assert communist morality. (tumultuous applause)

A tremendous role belongs to art in the struggle for the moral improvement of the individual and in the exposure of all that is hostile to the socialist way of life. IN HIS SPEECH IN BAKU LEONID ILICH PARTICULARLY EMPHASIZED THE EDUCATIONAL FORCE OF ART, INCLUDING THE THEATER AND CINEMA, WHICH IS NOT BEING FULLY UTILIZED. "IN AZERBAIJAN, INCIDENTALLY," HE NOTED, "THERE ARE GOOD EXAMPLES OF THIS MILITANT 'INVASION' OF SOCIAL LIFE BY THE CINEMA, THEATER AND LITERATURE. IT IS IMPORTANT TO WAGE A VIGOROUS STRUGGLE IN ALL DIRECTIONS AGAINST WAHTEVER IMPEDES OUR PROGRESS." This is a high assessment of the creativity of Azerbaijan's artists and literary figures which imposes great obligations. (tumultuous applause) It embodies party support and a call for increased activeness and incisiveness on the part of socialist art and for the full utilization of the invincible strength of its spiritual influence of people's hearts and minds. This high assessment, comrades, multiplies the responsibility of the republic's artists of all types for the role and effectiveness of art in building the new life and in communist education. (applause)

The contemporary artistic culture of Soviet Azerbaijan is multifaceted. Its educational potential is rich and the prospects for professional growth are immense. In the last few years, which have been a period of the civic maturation of a whole galaxy of litterateurs and theater and movie figures, valuable experience of the bold incursion by art into the thick of life, experience of the artistic assimilation of our wonderful, complex time, has been accumulated.

The best works of Azerbaijani literature, theater and cinema created in the seventies, which have received recognition far beyond the republic, are marked by great party-mindedness and civic-mindedness and by the acute raising of vital social and sociomoral problems.

However, there are also many unsolved questions and our masters of culture still have much to do to raise literature and art to the level of the demands of life and of the tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and to fully implement the instructions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress and thereby justify the trust shown in them and the high assessment they have received. This is the prime duty of all creative unions and every cultural worker. (tumultuous applause)

An extremely important direction of the Azerbaijan Communist Party's ideological activity is the education of working people in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism and of the friendship and fraternity among the USSR's peoples. WE GREETED WITH GREAT ENTHUSIASM COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV'S REMARK THAT A SPIRIT OF INTERNATIONALISM AND OF THE FRATERNITY OF THE PEOPLES IS DOMINANT IN OUR REPUBLIC. (tumultuous applause)

During his stay in Azerbaijan Leonid Ilich visited the republic palace of the friendship of the USSR's peoples and looked round its exhibition. He left the following note in the honored visitors' book: "AZERBAIJAN IS RENOWNED FOR ITS RICH INTERNATIONAL TRADITIONS. IT IS PLEASANT TO NOTE THAT THEY ARE MULTIPLYING AND DEVELOPING NOWADAYS. AZERBAIJAN'S LABOR SUCCESSES AND ACTIVE CONTRIBUTION TO THE CAUSE OF COMMUNIST BUILDING IN OUR COUNTRY ARE THE FRUIT OF THE JOINT WORK OF THE REPUBLIC'S WORKING PEOPLE OF ALL NATIONALITIES, WHO ARE RALLIED CLOSELY BENEATH THE LENINIST BANNER OF THE PEOPLES' FRIENDSHIP." (tumultuous applause).

Those words express a high assessment of the work carried out by the Azerbaijan party organization to enrich and develop the wonderful international traditions of the republic's working people during the stage of mature socialism and a call to tirelessly strengthen the peoples' fraternity and friendship and the militant internationalist spirit of succeeding new generations of builders of communism.

We assure the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev that we will continue to be faithful to the banner of proletarian internationalism and to the great unity of the inviolable alliance of the USSR's peoples. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee consistently implements the party's Leninist nationalities policy and invariably take the multinational composition of the republic's population into account in all its organizational and party political work and shows concern for the economic and sociocultural development of all nationalities and for their active participation in socio-political life. The republic steadily pursues an internationalist line in cadre policy and personnel are selected and placed with due regard for the national composition of the population.

Party organizations, ideological institutions and the mass news media widely and purposefully propagandize the ideas and principles of socialist internationalism and involve the various strata of the population in diverse forms of inter-nation contact. One of the central tasks that is being consistently resolved in the republic is work to help Azerbaijan's working people master the Russian language. The Azerbaijani people entertain feelings of tremendous love and respect for the Great Russian people and their extremely rich culture. And this love is vividly expressed in an unconquerable attraction to the Russian language -- the language of the friendship and fraternity of the peoples and the most important means of inter-nation contact. (tumultuous applause)

Precise reference points for the further improvement of ideological education work are defined by the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR." Guided by the partywide instructions. The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has formulated measures to further develop the international ties between Azerbaijan's working people and the working people of the fraternal Soviet republics and to strengthen the internationalist education of the masses on this basis.

In the year since the adoption of the Central Committee resolution on this question party organizations and ideological institutions have done considerable work. The social, ideological and cultural links between many cities, rayons and labor collectives in Azerbaijan and dozens of cities, rayons and collectives in various parts of our vast homeland have become stronger and deeper. At the same time there is still much to be done. All the republic's cities, rayons and major labor collectives must have broad, regular and mutually enriching friendly ties with the working people of other republics and oblasts of the country. The demands and instructions contained in this resolution must be fulfilled at all levels and in full.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau recently approved the work of the Leninskiy CPSU Raykom on working people's international education and recommended that party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms increase the effectiveness of ideological and political education work in multinational labor collectives and at people's places of residence. The resolution adopted by the Central Committee must be a good help to party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs in further strengthening this most important direction of party political work.

In both form and content today international education must match up to contemporary requirements for ideological and political education work. The great aims of the Leninist nationalities policy, Azerbaijan's wonderful internationalist traditions and our multifaceted work today and rich experience need vivid, expressive propaganda and a fitting journalistic and artistic portrayal. (tumultuous applause)

The 65th anniversary of Great October and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR are approaching. Azerbaijan is greeting the glorious jubilees in an atmosphere of increased sociopolitical activeness and labor enthusiasm on the part of the masses. Much has been and is being done by our working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia for a fitting greeting of the nationwide red-letter days, new heights have been scaled in their honor and new labor victories are being won.

It should be noted that the great propaganda and agitation campaign devoted to the main event of the year, the 50th anniversary of the USSR, has considerably enriched ideological and mass political work with new experience and new forms of education. Our press is making a useful contribution to this. Essentially the preparations for the significant date and sweeping propaganda of the ideas of the October Revolution and the Leninist friendship of the peoples are permeating the republic's entire sociopolitical life and all the educational and mass cultural work carried out in our republic.

A natural connection exists between these significant events. Great October marked a radical turnabout in the historical destiny of our country's peoples. The multinational Soviet state, which rallied the fraternal peoples into a united international family and opened the road to all-around blossoming for them, was the child of October and the fruit of the party's Leninist nationalities policy. This unbreakable connection between times and continuity of the revolutionary and internationalist traditions sacred to our people are embodied in the historic gains of mature socialism and in the friendship and fraternity of the Soviet Union's peoples. (tumultuous applause) The light of Great October and the spirit of internationalism imbue the party's constant concern for each people and each Soviet republic. This was again vividly displayed in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's fatherly attention to Soviet Azerbaijan and the further development of its economy and culture. (applause) The very fact of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit to one of the Soviet republics forming our union on the eve of the 50th anniversary of the USSR and the personal meetings between the leader of our party and the Soviet state with the working people of multinational Azerbaijan are of tremendous significance. (tumultuous applause)

Our republic's working people are approaching the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet state under the sign of the strengthening fraternity of the USSR's peoples and the triumph of the party's wise nationalities policy.

For the Azerbaijani people there is no more honorable duty than to further strengthen friendship with the Great Russian people and all the peoples of our country. (tumultous, prolonged applause) There is no more important and honorable task than to multiply the might and prosperity of the Soviet socialist motherland. (tumultous applause) We promise that we will continue tirelessly to strengthen the friendship and fraternity of all the Soviet land's nations and nationalities and to keep sacred, instill and pass on to new generations the sacred sense of pride in our united socialist homeland. (tumultous, prolonged applause)

Comrades! The political results of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit to Azerbaijan are great and significant. They lie primarily in the fact that great attention has been shown to our republic and tremendous trust has been shown in us. SPEAKING IN BAKU, LEONID ILICH SAID: "WE NOTE WITH SATISFACTION THAT A GOOD WORKING MOOD, A HEALTHY MORAL AND POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE AND A SPIRIT OF INTERNATIONALISM AND OF THE FRATERNITY OF THE PEOPLES DOMINATE IN THE REPUBLIC." These few but very pithy and deeply meaningful words encapsulate a high and all-embracing assessment of our republic's life and present reality, of the successes achieved in labor and of the party organization's activity. (tumultuous, prolonged applause) And our main task, the task of all tasks for the Azerbaijan party organization and every Communist and resident of our republic is to justify the party's trust and to always match up to this high assessment. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches in Baku set out a program for our work and determine the main directions of the party organization's activity in the long term. "MUCH WORK LIES AHEAD," AS LEONID ILICH SAID, "AND FURTHER EFFORTS BY THE COMMUNISTS AND ALL THE WORKING PEOPLE OF THE REPUBLIC WILL BE REQUIRED." And our duty is to implement consistently, persistently and vigorously Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions, advice and recommendations and to secure the unconditional fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets. (tumultous applause)

As always, socialist competition and the masses' initiative and creativity will play a crucial role in resolving these global tasks. We must make skillful, effective use of the great labor and political enthusiasm evoked by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the republic and direct working people's efforts toward the successful implementation of the tasks of economic and cultural building by every labor collective. (applause)

In accordance wtih a CPSU Central Committee Politburo resolution, specific measures for the further efficient utilization of Azerbaijan's production forces are being formulated in all-union organs. Our duty is to do everything in our power to ensure that this assistance is embodied in the still more intensive development of industry, agriculture, capital construction, science and culture and in the further improvement of our people's well-being. (applause)

IN HIS SPEECH AT THE RECEPTION, LEONID ILICH SAID: "YOU HAVE A MARVELOUS REPUBLIC, COMRADES, AND WONDERFUL PEOPLE IN IT." Yes indeed, comrades, we have wonderful people. It is they, the glorious working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia who are the makers of all the achievements that have brought glory to our republic. (tumultuous, prolonged applause) Their heroic labor selflessness and I would say self-abnegation in the name of implementing the party's plans is a model of ardent Soviet patriotism and evidence of wholehearted belief in the party cause and the communist ideals. (tumultuous applause)

We have wonderful cadres -- party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol. Their skillful leadership and effective organizational work are an important factor in the results that have been achieved and the guarantee of the successful fulfillment of the large and responsible tasks facing the republic. (tumultuous applause)

Today we call on the Communists, workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia, young people, all our cadres and all Soviet Azerbaijan's working people to multiply their efforts in the struggle to implement the party's plans, the economic and social development plans, and to increase the republic's contribution to the national economic complex of the land of the soviets. (tumultuous applause)

The consistent implementation of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions, advice and recommendations it a matter of our honor and labor valor. "I AM SURE," HE SAID, "THAT YOU WILL CONTINUE TO BE WORTHY OR YOUR GLORIOUS TRADITIONS AND WILL GREET THE UPCOMING SIGNIFICANT DATE -- THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE USSR -- WITH GOOD NEW DEEDS." (tumultuous applause) And we assure the CPSU Central Committee and dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that, true to the sacred banner of Leninism, Azerbaijan's Communists and working people will always be in the forefront of the struggle for communism, will always be in the vanguard of the builders of the new life and will greet the glorious jubilee of the USSR with wonderful new achievements. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

KUZNETSOV BUST UNVEILED IN BIRTHPLACE, SEMENOV

PM031407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Bronze Bust in Hero's Birthplace"]

[Text] Semenov (Gorkiy Oblast), 29 Oct (TASS) -- A bronze bust of twice Hero of the Soviet Union V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was unveiled here today in a festive atmosphere. It has been erected in the hero's birthplace by decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The rally devoted to this event was addressed by I.N. Dobrokhotov, first secretary of Semenovskiy Raykom; Yu.N. Khristoradnov, first secretary of Gorkiy Obkom; N.D. Vakhlamov, foreman of the casting shop at the hardware plant; A.V. Chistyakov, chairman of the Ilinsko-Zaborskiy Kolkhoz; S.M. Maravina, deputy director of Secondary School No 1; and A.A. Veselov, first secretary of Semenovskiy Komsomol Raykom.

'ASSURANCES' ON DISSIDENT SHCHARANSKIY CITED

PM091233 Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Nov 82 p 5

[Unattributed report: "The Soviets Have Reassured Mr Marchais on Mr Shcharanskiy's State of Health"]

[Text] During the Radio Luxembourg-LE MONDE "Grand Jury" program on Sunday 7 November Mr Georges Marchais revealed the nature and result of the approach he had made to the Soviet leadership regarding Mr Anatoliy Shcharanskiy, the mathematician imprisoned since 1978 after being found guilty of "treason" and "espionage," who has been on hunger strike since 23 September. The PCF [French Communist Party] secretary general, who had questioned the Soviets on Mr Shcharanskiy's state of health and the reasons for his sentence, received the following answers from Moscow on Sunday morning.

On the first point: "As regards his state of health, we can officially state that there is no reason to express any concern on that subject." On the second point: "He is a citizen who was sentenced for espionage and other serious crimes against the state. In particular he gave the Americans information on a considerable number of military installations. Not only did he collect and pass on such information but he helped U.S. spies Todd and Levitskiy to acquire other sources of secret information. All those facts were proved on the basis of evidence during the trial. The sentence was passed strictly in accordance with Soviet laws."

Questioned on the value which he attaches to those official explanations, Mr Marchais said: "Of course I have no reason to believe them absolutely, but I have no a priori reason for not believing them."

IMPROVED USE OF NONFERROUS, SCRAP METAL URGED

PM011029 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 15 October publishes on page 2 under the heading "Why the Plan is Failing To Mobilize People" an 1,800-word article by V. Durasov, USSR deputy minister of nonferrous metallurgy and chief of the Soyuzvtortsvetmet all union production association, discussing the importance of the use of secondary raw material in nonferrous metallurgy. "Practice convincingly attests that the additional involvement in processing of scrap and waste nonferrous metals is an important reserve for increasing social production efficiency." In spite of some improvement in this work, Durasov continues, there are still "many unused opportunities." In many cases "there is a real opportunity for considerably reducing looses" on nonferrous metal in production, but this opportunity is rarely exploited. Yet in cases where nonferrous metal is simply thrown into garbage dumps "the procuracy organs as a rule do not use their rights, and fines paid from the state purse do not have the proper effect."

Complaining about the quality of the scrap metal delivered for processing, and noting that it is frequently unsorted, Durasov goes on the claim that the collection of domestic scrap nonferrous metal could be improved if there were more specialized stores for its reception. The rational use of nonferrous metals in the sectors which consume it is another aspect of the problem, he continues, giving instances of the metals' uneconomical use and claiming that "in our view the system of planning the volumes of delivery of metal waste is in need of serious improvement" since although metal stocks have increased, the procurement of nonferrous scrap metal planned by the USSR Gosplan have not changed since 1978. Such a plan "which can be called neither scientifically substantiated nor a mobilizing one," is received by many ministries, Durasov notes, concluding that reserves and opportunities do exist for improving the use of nonferrous metals and the quality of scrap metal.

BRIEFS

ARCTIC NAVIGATION CLOSED -- The navigation flag was lowered in the eastern region of the Artic today. The MV Vankarem, after delivering equipment for Chukotka miners, has sailed for Vladivostok. Icebreaker Yermak is clearing a route through the heavy ice in the East Siberian Sea for it. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 28 Oct 82 LD]

SUBWAY FOR ALMA-ATA -- A new subway is under construction in Alma-Ata. When completed, the subway will link Alma-Ata's industrial quarters with the rural regions around the city. Currently, there are subways in eight Soviet cities. Another six cities will have subways in the course of 1983. [Tashkent International Service in Uighur 2330 GMT 21 Oct 82 GF]

BREZHNEV PRAISES AKTYUBINSK OBKOM ON HARVEST

LD092024 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1505 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Greeting from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to Aktyubinsk Obkom of the Kazakhstan Communist Party, the executive committee of the Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies and all the working people of the oblast; date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Comrades! It was with great satisfaction that the CPSU Central Committee heard the news that agricultural workers in Aktyubinsk Oblast have fulfilled their socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state. The oblast's collective and state farms have delivered 1.013 million tons of high-quality grain to the homeland's granaries. This is 291,000 tons more than the plan. It is gratifying to note that the oblast's farmers have started the 11th 5-Year Plan well. For the second year running they have sold more than (?1 million tons of) [word indistinct]. I warmly congratulate collective and state farmers, machine operators, specialists and leaders of farms, party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol workers, and all the working people of the oblast on a great labor victory. The CPSU Central Committee expresses confidence that the oblast party organization and all rural workers will struggle still more persistently for the implementation of the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum on the basis of fuller utilization of virgin lands and further improvement in arable farming standards and productivity of animal husbandry, and will achieve a steady increase in the production of agricultural produce.

From the bottom of my heart I express the wish that the working people of Aktyubinsk Oblast will fulfill their plans in all areas of the national economy and achieve new successes in the implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th party congress.

KUSTANAY OBLAST CROP SUCCESSES REPORTED

LD091208 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1505 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Here is a report from the USSR CSA:

The workers of Kustanay Oblast have been successfully implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum on the further development of agriculture. They have grown a good harvest in difficult weather conditions. They carried out the grain crop harvest in an organized manner and considerably overfulfilled socialist pledges for the sale of grain crops to the state. The homeland's granaries have received 4,261,000 tons of grain crops from the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. This includes the sale of about 3 million tons of wheat, an important food crop. Altogether 1,108,000 tons of all types of grain crops were sold above plan. This includes 701,000 tons of hard varieties of wheat. The plan for sale of millet to the state was considerably overfulfilled. The plan for sale of barley was overfulfilled by 200 percent. The plan for the sale of buckwheat was underfulfilled.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kustanay Oblast have provided themselves with sufficient grain-crop seeds for next year's harvest. The sale of grain crops to the state is continuing.